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Jacksonville Republican

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WHOLE NO. 1592.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

The Democratic Party

The Democratic party, has been the predominating party, which has ruled the United States, during the greater part of its existence. It is the party of restriction—the party of the constitution. The constitution is nothing but a series of restrictions or limitations on power. If it had been designed to be a grant of all power by the people of the States, to a central government, a single sentence would have been sufficient to accomplish this object. The Democratic party, however, has granted the enumeration. The Federal Consolidation party disregarded it. The party virtually widened out limitations in the constitution, by affirming, that the *prerogative* to the constitution "to promote the general welfare" was in fact a grant of all power to accomplish this object. The profligacy of this construction, showed simply the utter recklessness and faithlessness, with which this party was governed. It was the enemy of the constitution; and from the foundation of the Government of the United States, every dissatisfaction and contest which has arisen in its internal operations, has been occasioned by the usurpation and exercise of doubtful powers under the constitution.—These usurpations, after being battled with and overthrown at the Alien and Sedition laws,—and hawks of the United States—and prohibitory tariffs,—at length reached the institution of slavery in the Southern States. With this power for agitation and usurpation, after some twenty-five years of conflict, it drove the Southern States into secession. It ensued, and afforded the opportunity, promptly seized upon, to build up the central despotism, which was its key from the foundation of the government. It has now ten States under military rule; and aims to use them, to reduce all the States of the United States, to a despotism at Washington more odious than that of Turkey or Russia.

The Democratic party, is rising again out of the ruins of the constitution, the Democrats have spread over the land; Democrats are once more striving to gather together its broken fragments, and rebuild the grand liberties it establishes. They must be aware, that the success of their old enemies—the enemies of the constitution—is largely attributable to their faithlessness also.—If they had never abandoned their principles, they could never have been overthrown; and the conflicts, which ensued, would never have occurred.—Had they only been true to the constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and declared in their repeated annunciation of principles, there never would have been either secession or war; and the Government of the United States, would this day have been in their hands. Never in the history of parties in free governments, has there been a more signal chastisement for political delinquency, than this party has encountered. Democrats cannot now fail to see their errors—errors not of choice, we believe, but of expediency, cowering before the unscrupulous and furious sectionalism of their adversaries. But now, the terrible consequences which have ensued, we trust, have proved the value of the great principles of their party, and the natural excess and ruin which must follow their abandonment, in the Government of the United States. It is no longer a matter of speculation, but it is an experienced fact, that the centralizing policy of the consolidationists, is perpetual contest, war and blood.

most of them being as senseless as his silly military campaigns. How such a man ever got into the army—*how and why*, he is kept in—arouses puzzles unaccountable on any reasonable hypothesis. Sheridan and Sickles have brains; Pope is Pope.—[N. Y. Express]

A Happy Family.—The New York Herald draws the following picture of the present domestic relations of that happy family, the Republican party:—The Republican politicians have disgusted the people by their degrading squabbles and quarrels, which threaten to involve the country in all manner of difficulties; and the recent elections are only the forerunners of a reaction against the leaders of the dominant party which will spread through nearly every State in the Union. The whole turmoil and confusion under which we are suffering come from the Republican politicians.—The Republican Congress is fighting the Republican President; the Republican Wilson; the Republican Butler assails the Republican Old Bair; the Republican Wendell Phillips attacks the Republican Fessenden; the Republican General Sheridan as soon as he can do so with safety; the Republican Hunnicut fights the Republican Botts in Virginia. In our own State the Republican Weed is in perpetual hot water with the Republican Morgan. One set of Republican revenue officers denounces another set of Republican revenue officers as thieves, and vice versa. The Republican Old Thad Stevens denounces Republican Senators and Representatives generally, and the whole army of Republicans Ben Wade from getting into the Presidential chair.

The editor of the Pensacola Observer is now traveling in Ohio and writes as follows:

What I could tell you about negro suffrage, would appear marvellous. It will be defeated in this State at the coming election beyond all question, and by those whom you would least expect—the abolitionists themselves. These are the men whom I denominated negro haters. They will nearly to a man vote against negro suffrage. The Germans, without whom the party would be a mere cipher, vote in a body against it; the Native Americans of '63, who in Republican ranks were the rankest abolitionists, vote against; and I may safely say that if all men in the North who are opposed to the measure would vote against it, it would receive but about one-eighth of the vote in its favor. If the negroes of the South could but understand the motives of the men who so violently advocate what is termed their rights, they would hesitate long before they went blindly into any party or measure. Although the Democratic party is not in favor of suffrage, I find many men in its fold who desire to see the colored man's condition bettered by judicious legislation and the elevation of the race by education; but they are spoken of by the Radicals as a balance of power which will keep them in office. I do not find that either party here understand the true condition of the South, regarding either white or black, and I think it safe to say that neither party care what becomes of us so that they can get into power, and our best policy seems to be to keep clear of both and when the time arrives organize a National party of our own which will hold the balance of power between these two.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat is ready for market, and, you can get a fair price. I expect punctuality, for "Old things are done away."

So call in at once and pay.

E. L. WOODWARD.

July 20th, 1867.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,
ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
Rev. R. J. C. HAI', Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHIT,
Secretary Board of Trustees,

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

THE PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which has made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

THE SELF-RAKE REAPER!

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest," and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

THE HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOR SIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

April 13, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta

Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS,

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactury, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in

order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patrons, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 23d, 1866.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per

month THE YEAR ROUND, on 200 PER CENT

PROFIT on COMMISSION. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on, or

G. W. JACKSON & CO.,

11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to

receive subscriptions in Calhoun county

Ala., for "The Life and Campaigns of General (Stonewall) Jackson, by Prof. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author, a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription.—Apply at once.

D. F. SMITH,

Secretary Board of Trustees,

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

Fed 18.

J. B. MOODY

DURYEE'S VIOLINE, [TRADE MARK.]

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine.

The MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting

for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that albumen gives to oil

linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,

a chemical combination of albumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil,

especially after the ointments of many failures,

we have awaited severe tests before entering

the market.

Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil

to those who use it. We dare say this

much, that, after two years' trial, in all weather,

this oil has been found as indestructible as

the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw

linseed oil.

With zinc it gives the lustre of Dammar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the

thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,

nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first

coats to vanish on.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$1 00
first insertion, 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituary charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLERWIDER, with BOOGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

The Election.

The farce of the "so-called" election, according to the Radical programme, came off at this place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, and resulted as follows:

For a Convention, 651
Against a Convention, 451
Conservative Ticket, 475
Radical Ticket, 627

The election was conducted in all respects in the most quiet and orderly manner: indeed we have never witnessed one more so. Not the slightest disturbance of any sort occurred.

The negroes monopolized the polls almost exclusively on the first day, and voted almost unanimously for the Radical ticket, not more than three or four against it, out of about 450 or 475.

For the information of those at a distance, it is proper to state, that this election is by no means a fair test of the political complexion of Calhoun county. There was but little over half the registered vote, which was 2100, given in, and of the remaining 1000, it is believed by the best judges, that not more than 100 were Radical; so that if all had voted, the Conservative majority in this county would have been at least 650. From what we thus far hear from other counties, the falling off of the registered vote is greater than in this, which renders the calling of a Convention doubtful.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that Col. P. Rowan is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, which he offers to his patrons and the public at his usual and very reasonable rates.

Teachers Meeting.

We are requested by the Secretary, to call the attention of Teachers to the fact, that on Saturday the 12th inst., the "Teachers' Institute" of Calhoun county meets at Cross Plains. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Teachers from other Counties, and all persons interested on the subject of Education are respectfully invited.

E. L. Woodward is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable to the market and the season. This long established and reliable house needs no commendation from us. Call soon and get first choice.

Our Circuit Court, which has been in session near two weeks, is about drawing to a close. Hon. B. T. Pope has presided with his usual ability, dignity and impartiality, heretofore referred to in this paper, and which has given such universal satisfaction wherever he has presided. John L. McConnoll, Esq., though new Solicitor, discharged his duty with marked ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Our Circuit Clerk, G. B. Douthit, and Sheriff, S. D. McClellan, have discharged their duties with that prompti-

tude and fidelity which have ever distinguished them. The people of our County may well consider themselves fortunate in having such competent and faithful officers.

Life and Campaign of Gen. R. E. Lee.—We are requested by Mr. M. T. Ledbetter, the Agent for the above named work, to inform subscribers that he will be ready to commence the delivery of copies by the 15th Oct. and he expresses the hope that all will be ready with the money to pay for them.

See change of place of Land Sale by James D. Thompson, Adm'r, from Jacksonville to Edwardsville, Ala.

LARGE POTATO.—Mr. S. D. Black of Choccolocco Valley, in this county, deposited at our office this week, a yam potato of this year's growth, measuring 12 inches in length, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, and weighing 43 pounds.

If any one can beat this we will duly note the fact.

Mr. Black it seems, is not only a worthy, energetic and enterprising citizen, but also a successful farmer.

Messrs. S. & J. T. Morgan, Grocery and Commission Merchants of Oxford, Ala., give notice in this paper, that they keep constantly on hand a fine stock of carefully selected Groceries: And also, that they are prepared to pay tax on Cotton, and attend to its shipment to Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.

We take pleasure in bearing our humble testimony in favor of this excellent, competent, reliable, energetic and justly popular firm, and commanding them to the confidence and patronage of the public, with the assurance that all who entrust business to their care, may rely upon its being transacted with the utmost promptitude and fidelity.

Capt. ALFRED HEDBERG, 15th U. S. Inf'y, arrived at this place, a few days before the election, and remained until its close. By his uniform gentlemanly bearing, and confining himself strictly to the impartial discharge of his duties, he won the respect and esteem of many of our citizens. No doubt he left our Town with impressions more favorable than those calculated to be made by the many false and slanderous tales of which we have been made the victims. His men also conducted themselves in a manner creditable to them and their commander.

REMEDIES FOR FARMERS.—All heads of families should bear in mind the great importance of selecting genuine remedies for the use of their families. Buy reason, judgement & discretion. Buy those which are prepared by physicians who are experienced in Southern treatment. Buy those which you think are best. The "Great Southern Preparations" are a class of family medicines prepared specially for the Southern people by Southern physicians. See advertisement.

Longstreet Academy.
Mr. Editor:

The cause of education deserves a place of first importance in our minds at this time, for it is only through the medium of intellectual cultivation and superior intelligence that our people can expect to avert the impending evils so seriously threaten to forever destroy our peace and happiness.

We are glad to see the people generally giving unusual attention to the instruction of the youth of the country.

Last week I visited the school of Prof. Ragan, to witness the examination exercises, which were conducted during the 25th & 26 ult., attended by a large throng of interested spectators.

Of Mr. Ragan's abilities and uniform success as an instructor it is unnecessary to speak; his reputation is too well established to need any commendation in this. And we were exceedingly gratified to see that in the course of a most rigid examination, not at all confined to text books, our highest expectations were fully realized.

The instruction imparted at this school seems to have been of the most solid and useful kind. We were surprised and rejoiced to see in both young ladies and gentlemen such evidences of thoroughness and proficiency in every branch of study, especially the classics and higher branches of Mathematics. There was throughout the examination, on the part of the students an out-spoken manliness of expression, denoting great freedom of thought, showing that the students at Longstreet Academy had been taught to reason for themselves and not to rest entirely upon a teacher's explanations or remain satisfied with repeating, parrot-like, the printed text.

The compositions and speeches evinced taste, discernment, and style of thought beyond what we could have expected, and we have no doubt that the parents of all left perfectly satisfied that the utmost pains had been taken

with their children, and a large reward—while the streaming eyes and heartfelt sighs of many of the scholars told how tender were the ties that bound the loved preceptor to his charge.

May every success attend the devoted teacher wherever his lot may be cast.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

To his Honor Judge Pope:

The Grand Jury of Calhoun County, empanelled for the Fall Term of the Circuit Court now in session—feeling that they have discharged the duties incumbent upon them—beg leave to present the following brief summary in general report:

We have made personal inspection of

the condition of the County Jail, in regard to its sufficiency for the safe keeping of prisoners, their accommodation, health, &c.—and find every thing connected therewith in good order and perfect condition, so far as we are capable of judging. A like inspection has been made of the Offices of Judge of Probate, County Treasurer, Clerk & Sheriff's Offices—embracing all the books, bonds and records of the various county officers; and the Grand Jury take great pleasure in saying that every thing connected with these Officers in their Official capacity, have been executed and kept in a neat and business-like manner.

With trifling exceptions, the Appraisers report the roads throughout the entire county as being well worked, and the majority of them posted with finger boards placed at the proper places. The Greensport road is reported to be in good condition, except a portion near the river, where a ledge of solid rock crosses the bed of the road, rendering the same almost impassable. The Overseer says the obstruction cannot be removed and rendered passable, except by blasting.

The Road leading from Jacksonville to Rabbit Town, embracing that portion lying between the Town and the top of the mountain east, is reported to have in good condition, except a portion near the river, where a ledge of solid rock crosses the bed of the road, rendering the same almost impassable. The Overseer says the obstruction cannot be removed and rendered passable, except by blasting.

It is encouraging to see the citizens of all classes taking a deep interest in the subject of education as well as the morals of the country, and although reports are in circulation, that the civil law can not and will not be sustained—we are gratified to know, that a respectable majority are prepared to yield a ready and willing obedience to the same.

We cannot close this report without giving an expression of thanks to his Honor Judge Pope, for the clear and lucid exposition of the criminal law, given in charge to the Grand Jury.

Our worthy and accomplished Solicitor, John L. McConnell, merits and well deserves like commendation at our hands, for the prompt and ready discharge of all his duties connected with the Grand Jury.

Our thanks are hereby tendered to Court, Bar, and all the Officers connected with the same, for the courtesy and consideration extended to us, while in the discharge of our various duties.

LUCIUS C. MITCHELL, Sept. 28, '67. Foreman Grand Jury.

"Seymour," the New York correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, speaks in the following confident terms of the prospects of Democratic victories in the approaching elections in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Society does not care for politics, but politics will, nevertheless, engross more attention than any other matter till the November election are over. New York will soon be in the heat of a great campaign, from which her Democratic sons are confident of coming forth as victors. This confidence grows stronger every day. That the Radical army will be routed, horse, foot and artillery, is firmly believed by the longest Democratic heads in the State. The glad tidings from Maine, following so close on the heels of the glorious triumph in California, have given fresh hope and courage to the Conservatives of New York, and inspired them with a resolve to make the second Tuesday in November a Waterloo to Radicalism in the Empire State. If the Democracy emerges from the struggle with less than ten thousand majority, their leaders will be dismally disappointed.

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LATEST NEWS.

General Pope, by his order No. 49, punishes Southern papers, by taking away their business, for being true to their duties to their people and to the Constitution of the United States. Will the people allow their champion of the press to be starved out by General Pope?—Mobile Advt.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—The Sultan refuses the Czar's Cretan demands. The Czar declines meeting the Sultan personally, having nothing agreeable to say. A large party in Greece is for the King's deposition and the proclamation of a republic under the protectorate of or annexation to the United States.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28.—Garibaldi's partisans are tumultuous in various parts of Italy.

It is reported the King is about proclaiming an extraordinary session of Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for August and September represents the wheat crop to be not as large as anticipated in July. Corn promises a fair crop if frosts do not injure it. The army worm made its appearance in some sections for the safety of the crop. Potatoes are rotting badly in many large potato growing States, and the yield will be less than last year. Owing to the severe weather last winter the wool clip this year is from five to ten per cent.

Jas. M. Murphy, a Nashville negro, has been appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate a member of the Capitol police force.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The split in the Republican party here is becoming marked. Ward meetings called to-night are repudiated by Mr. Hunicutt, the acknowledged leader of the blacks, who in a speech this evening warned the negroes to beware of the Northern dough-faces who are settled among them and pretend to be Republicans.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—One Bradley, a Boston mulatto who has been several times arrested by the civil and military authorities for swindling negroes and exciting disturbances, had gathered here some thousand negroes to-day, mostly from the country. He harangued the negroes against white men, and favored a distribution of the lands. A conservative negro interrupted him when a negro occurred. A large force of the police charged through the crowd, when the military came to their aid, and both together cleared the square.—Muskets were brought in by a large band of country negroes, and taken by the police and turned over to the military. A large proportion of the colored population disapproved of Bradley and threatened to assassinate him.

The entente cordiale between the city government and military affords great satisfaction to all classes, except the narrow-minded adherents of Bradley.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Interments from fever for twenty four hours, 6 o'clock Sunday morning 61. From that time to this morning 67.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in considering the act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, has issued the following to-day:

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, is prepared and has instructions to issue three per cent. certificates in denominations of five and ten thousand each in redemption of compound interest notes, maturing in October and November next. The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The funeral of Gen. Stirling Price yesterday was one of the largest ever seen here. The ceremonies took place in the First Church, Dr. Boyle officiating.

The remains lay in state all morning, and were visited by a very large number of citizens.

NEWARK, Oct. 1.—A boiler exploded, killing two men.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—A linseed oil factory and a quantity of oil were burned to-day. Loss \$30,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Gen. Mower telegraphs to Gen. Grant that the election passed off quietly throughout Louisiana.

The Treasury clerks now work from four to four o'clock.

Revenue receipts to-day \$1,761,000.

The Crow Indians refuse to meet the commissioners at Larance in November.

A thousand pounds of bullion, recently shipped from Gold Hill Nevada, while in the Merchants' Union Express safe at Brownsville, Nebraska, was plundered for \$15,000.

The Massachusetts Democrats nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and Geo. M. Stearns for Lieutenant Governor.

Two hundred and nineteen towns are represented by 963 delegates. Unusual enthusiasm prevails.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—Congressman Schenck addressed the blacks this evening. He said he spoke as one who had power, when he said the Southern States had been in the Union long enough. They had given no rights to

the blacks, and would be kept out till they did.

Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland rebel militia, which was arming, he would be powerless to do anything.

The men of the North are ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militia.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.—A letter dated Galveston, 6th instant, referring to the ravages of the yellow fever, says:

The type of disease is very malignant.

Several of our best physicians, among them Drs. Rowe, Taylor, &c., of the United States Army; Drs. Hanna and Gantt, of the Galveston Medical College Faculty, fell victims, and are in their graves. Others of the profession are down with it. The streets are nearly deserted; business is at a stand; the city wears the aspect of a continuous Sabbath; gloom has settled upon the countenances of many you meet; the churches are deserted; the firing of the United States army and navy signal guns, the ringing of all bells and other noises have been stopped authoritatively during the epidemic, not to disturb the feverieek, whom we count by thousands and in every house. Nurses and physicians are worn out, and scarce.

The suffering is very great, and much of it remains untold—only known to Him who scourges us in His wrath.

The Outrage at Camden, Ark.

The Monroe (La) Telegraph says:

"We learn from a reliable source that the commanding officer at Camden has proposed to compromise with the proprietor of the Eagle by refitting their office and paying all damages, the proceeding to stop there. Referees have the matter in charge."

The Soldier and the Politician.

We have repeated the expression of approbation with which the Southern people regard the soldiers composing the army of occupation. We have now to add our sincere sympathy for the suffering and death which has decimated their ranks. The bulletins from the front must create at the North as much anxiety as when the hostile armies were confronting each other. The sons of Illinois and Ohio are stationed in the midst of an epidemic more deadly than the battle field. They are subjected to that most terrible test of discipline. They are under fire from an invisible and invulnerable foe. They can neither avoid nor return it. They must "stand fast and carry arms" under the deadly arrows which fill the air around them. Some of their leaders have fallen at their posts, as they often did in the war. General Griffin is no more. General Hancock hails without range of the epidemic. It is no imputation on his courage. No commandant of an army corps should expose himself unnecessarily at the front. Such is the state of the army here. The war has not ended. No armed forces oppose them. The people are amiable. The soldiers go and come singly or in squads, by night or day. If ill they receive the same attention with any other stranger. Now, why do these men bear this painful trial? Politicians who desire to create and direct a power in the South inexorably demand that these warriors should stand guard and enforce the desired ideas and, for this, a war in barracks is carried on between the soldiers and the yellow fever. There are also army contractors deeply interested in the continued expenditures which result in profit to themselves. Now, while these soldiers are doing their duty, where are those who never came to the front while the fighting was going on? Holding conventions in the cool climates—writing violent articles against the South—preparing credentials for office or contracts—stimulating the most unkind spirit between the people who should now be united, if there be sympathy for human suffering left on earth. Why, if these men could lift the black pall which the angel of death has let down over our devoted city, and see 5000 victims of all nationalities and sectionalities stricken by the indiscriminating fatality—could they note the loyal New Englander reposing in the same cemetery with the soldier of Confederate scars, or feel for the incredible number of the innocent of all political opinion or action left destitute and bereaved, they would pause in their incendiary career for very shame. Any vestige of manhood would shrink at the cowardice of subjecting others to dangers to which it was not exposed. Any remnant of humanity would blush to persecute a people pursued by an enemy only less inexorable than a political foe.

We trust that this last bitter ingredient in our cup of sorrow may be made medicinal by the mercy of Providence—that it may dispose the hearts of good people to peace. We know the world is not a together evil. We already feel the effect of distant sympathy. The North has sent money to the aid of the sufferers. The Howard Association has acknowledged the noble response of the whole country. Let us hope that with an abatement of the scourge, we may find a milder type of sectional feeling; that the war may be declared ended with the epidemic, and that in future the American soldiers will not be required to endure death that the American politician may make money.

N. O. Bulletin.

Grant and the Radical Advo-

cate:

An exchange says the leading Radicals of the country advocate a national debt; increased taxation; unfixed bonds for the rich; high protective tariff for New England manufacturers; shipplasters for the poor and gold for the bondholders; negro mongrelism at the polls and in the jury box; disfranchisement of foreign voters; military satrap, at the expense of \$100,000,000, to the general government, instead of civil States respectively; negro Congressmen and negro Senators; negro judges and jurors; negro Vice-President; trial by military commissions instead of civil courts; the right and power of Congress to change our present form of government without the con-eut of the people; the right of Congress to abolish State governments and establish a military despotism over half the Union; the right of Congress to force negro equality upon all the States, regardless of the will of the people.

Gen. Grant's father addressed a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati last Friday night. Some of the Grant family are not of the opinion that "the Democratic party was dead and buried long ago."—Mobile Advertiser

The REVIVAL MEETING at the Methodist Church in this place has been in progress nearly five weeks. This meeting is without parallel in the history of this particular Church. There has been a great revival in the membership and many bear testimony that these are the happiest meetings they ever attended. The new converts—some seventy in number—include several middle aged persons and some whose heads have already "biassed for the grave."

These meetings are exceedingly interesting even to those who feel no particular concern upon the subject of religion, and the house continues to be crowded, especially at night. On Tuesday night over a hundred persons went forward to the Altar for prayer.

Rome Courier

Religious Notice.

The Jacksonville Bible Society at a late meeting ennobled the Rev. E. B. McClellan as a Co-porter for Calhoun county, and other parts of the country, that he may be able to see practicable to visit. We ask of all, who love the bible, the truth it contains and the fruits that grow out of its practice, to give him liberal contributions as well as a warm-hand reception, thus enabling the society to extend this important work. Many fowlers are without the bible and have no money to buy, these should be furnished; some are without, not for the want of money, but from the want of an opportunity to buy, these should have a Co-porter.

Rumored Alliance of Russia with the United States.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, at St. Petersburg, writing on the 28th ultimo, says:

"The Swedish squadron, which came to Cronstadt the other day, was received very coldly, and the formal compliments paid to the officers by the Russian authorities contrasted strongly with the cordial enthusiasm shown to the American squadron under Admiral Farragut. The American officers were invited to dinners and fetes every day, and the Grand Duke Constantine gave a magnificent banquet in their honour in his palace at Palowsk. The splendour of this reception gave some colour to the rumour, which is very prevalent here, that an alliance is contemplated between Russia and the United States in view of certain contingencies which is supposed

to be, it is certain that large quantities of arms have been purchased in the States by the Russian Government, and that all the military arsenals are hard at work. It is expected that war will be originated by an insurrection of the slaves in Turkey with whom the most open sympathy is expressed, both here and at Moscow. Committees have been formed with the avowed purpose of assisting the Slavonian subjects of the Porte to liberate themselves from its rule and large sums have already been subscribed in aid of the Bulgarian insurrection."

A Brigand Story.

The following Turkish brigand story is related by the Levant Herald:

A peasant returning from Broussa with seven liras in his pocket, which he had got for the sale of his silk cocoons, was stopped by a band of outlaws, who demanded his money or his life. The poor man with tears gave up his board, and told the chief of the band, who represented himself as Monoli, that he must have changed character at least as he was not formerly in habit of plundering the poor. The leader, however, paid little heed to his appeal, but ordered the peasant about his business. The latter was too glad to hurry off as fast as possible, but he had got no more than a mile or so on his way when he was surrounded afresh by eighteen as sturdy rascals as ever waylaid traveler. This time it was the real Monoli and his men, the chief expressed the greatest indignation, that any other interloper should have ventured to assume his name. Guided by the peasant, he soon found out the spurious band, and let them go after delivering up their arms, but the chief he tied up to a tree and deliberately hacked in four pieces. From the robber's purse Monoli disgorged the seven liras, which he gave back to the peasant, as also three liras more which were in it, and sent him off. The poor fellow returned to his village more dead than alive, but richer after all by three liras than he expected to have been, and gave his fellow-villagers a stirring account of what had befallen him.

What the Radical Leaders Advo-

cate:

An exchange says the leading Radicals of the country advocate a national debt; increased taxation; unfixed bonds for the rich; high protective tariff for New England manufacturers; shipplasters for the poor and gold for the bondholders; negro mongrelism at the polls and in the jury box; disfranchisement of foreign voters; military satrap, at the expense of \$100,000,000, to the general government, instead of civil States respectively; negro Congressmen and negro Senators; negro judges and jurors; negro Vice-President; trial by military commissions instead of civil courts; the right and power of Congress to change our present form of government without the con-eut of the people; the right of Congress to abolish State governments and establish a military despotism over half the Union; the right of Congress to force negro equality upon all the States, regardless of the will of the people.

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Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country, and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

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Commission Merchants,

SELMA and MOBILE,

Are prepared to advance Bag-

ging, Rope, Ties, Supplies &

Money to their friends, and to sell

at the highest market price all Cotton and

Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE.

Sep. 7, 1867.—3m.

M. P. STORVAL, D. E. BUTLER,

Of Augusta, Ga. Of Madison, Morgan co.,

STOVALL & BUTLER,

COTTON WAREHOUSE,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP for

the purpose of conducting the above

business. They will devote their best energies

to the interests of their customers in the STORAGE AND SALE OF COT-

TON AND OTHER PRODUCE.

M. P. Storval is well known as having been

successfully engaged for many years in the

business.

D. E. Butler is also favorably known as

long connected with the Planting interest

Office and Sales Room, corner of Jack-

son and Reynolds streets, now occupied

by M. P. Storval.

Sep. 28, '67.

WILL PAY REVENUE TAX ON COTTON SENT THEM FOR SHIPMENT.

WILL ADVANCE LIBERALLY ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

COTTON & OTHER PRODUCE LEFT WITH THEM FOR SALE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF PLANTATION

SUPPLIES, HAY, OATS, CORN,

WATERMELONS, &c.

WILL ADVANCE LIBERALLY ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

COTTON & OTHER PRODUCE

CONSIGNED TO THEM.

WILL ADVANCE BAGGING & ROPE TO THEM.

WILL ADVANCE BAGGING & ROPE TO THEIR PATRONS.

A LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

J. A. CURRY, J. H. AUNSPAUH,

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, Ala.

WE WILL MAKE ADVANCES ON COTTON

AND FURNISH BAGGING AND ROPE TO ALL

WHO FAVOR US WITH THEIR PATRONAGE.

WE HAVE GOOD BRICK WAREHOUSES CONSTANTLY

UNDER GUARD FOR THE STORAGE OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE CONSIGNED TO US.

WE WILL PAY REVENUE TAX ON COTTON SENT THEM FOR SHIPMENT.

WE WILL ADVANCE LIBERALLY ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

COTTON & OTHER PRODUCE

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AND

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, Ala.</p



A Commentary on the Popular Songs of the Day.

We publish the following, not so much for its real worth, as for the high regard we entertain for the ambitious young gentle man who is the author.

Montgomery Advertiser.

"I've wandered thro' the village Tom,"

Along with "Annie Lee,"

To "listen to the mocking-bird,"

"In the cottage by the sea."

Reid's bay mare can't be beat

While "coming through the rye:

"Let me kiss him for his mother,"

"Says the spider to the fly."

"The colored girl" and "Poor Old Ned"

"Now swell our native song"

"I'd often see this band of mine"—

But "take yer time Miss Long,"

"I'm lonely since my mother died"—

"Susanna, don't you cry;"

"We're all a nodding through the world,"

Then root hog or die."

"Hark! I hear an angel sing"

Ah! "daddy, he's struck ile"—

"We're coming, Father Abraham,"

Along with "Annie Lyle,"

"The song my mother used to sing,"

The "Wearing of the Green"—

"The girl I left behind me"

To day is "sweet sixteen."

"The nice young man" and "Fairy Belle"

"Are swinging in the lane"—

"The Captain with his whiskers"

"Has marrying on the brain,"

"We will rally round the flag, boys,"

For "Johnny stole the bam"—

"Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia;"

And—"I don't care a damn.

If You Want a Kiss, Take It.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb

That is pretty much like this,

That a man is half in heaven

When he has a woman's kiss;

But there's danger in delaying—

And the sweetness may forsake it;

So I tell you bashful lover,

If you want a kiss, why take it.

Never let another fellow

Steal a march on you like this;

Never let a laughing maiden

See you spicing for a kiss;

There's a royal way of kissing,

And jolly ones who make it

Have a motto that is winning—

If you want a kiss, why take it.

Any fool may face a cannon,

Anybody wear a crown.

But a man must win a woman,

If he'd have her for his own.

W'd you have the golden apple;

You must find the tree and shake it

If the thing is worth the having,

And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,

With a forest smiling by?

Who would give his sunny Summer

For a bleak and wintry sky?

Oh! I tell you there is magic,

And you cannot, can't break it;

For the sweetest part of loving

Is to want a kiss, and take it.

Walking a Raft.

There was a fellow once stepped out of the door of a tavern on the Mississippi, meaning to walk a mile up the shore to another tavern. Just at the landing there lay a big raft, one of the regular old fashioned whalers—a raft a mile long.

Well, the fellow heard the landlord say the raft was a mile long, and he said to himself, "I will go forth and see this great wonder, and let my eyes behold the timber which the hands of man hath hewn. So he got on the lower end and began to ambulate over the raft in pretty fair time. But just as he got started the raft started too, and as he walked up the river it walked down, both going at the same rate. When he got to the end of the sticks he found they were near the shore and in sight of a tavern, so he landed and walked straight to the bar-room he'd come out of. The general sameness of things took him a little aback, but he looked the landlord steadily in the face and settled it in his own way:

"Publican," said he, "are you gifted with twin brother, who keeps a similar size tavern, with a duplicate wife, a competing wood pile, and a corresponding circus bill, a mile from here?"

The tavern keeper was fond of fun and accordingly said that it was just so.

"And, Publican, have you among your dry goods for the entertainment of man and horse any whisky of the same size as that of your brother's?"

And the tavern man said, that from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same he had.

They took the drunks, when the stranger said: "Publican, that twin brother of yours is a fine young man—a very fine man, indeed. But do you know, I'm afraid he suffers a good deal with the Chicago diphteria?"

"And what's that?" asked the toddy-sticker.

"It's when the truth settles so firm in a man that none of it comes out. Common doctors, of the catnip sort, call it lying. When I left your brother's con-

stable, I walked that raft from bill to tail, from his door to yours. Now I know my time, and I'm just as good for myself as for a horse, and better than any man you ever see. I always walk a mile in exactly twenty minutes, on a good road, and I'll be busted with an overloaded Indian gun if I've been more'n ten minutes coming here, steppin' over the blamed logs at that."

Rabbi Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your covered vessel?"

"If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be cov-

er Dr. Browne, having long admired a very beautiful young lady, made a point of always giving her for his toast. Being once told it was time to change it, he replied, "I believe it is for though I have been toasting her for twenty years, I have not been able to make her brown yet."

A newly married lady who was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his unlikeness of person, once said to a witty friend, "What do you think? My husband has laid out ten guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me." "The dear little man," cried the other. "Well, it is just like him."

"I say Sambo, can you answer dis conundrum: 'Suppose I gib you a bottle of whisky shut up wid a cork, how would you get do whisky out widout pulin' de cork or breakin' de bottle?' " "I gives dat up." "Why-push de cork in."

"Don't you know me?" said a soldier to his former commander. "No my friend, I don't." "Why, sir, you once saved my life." "Ah, how is that?" "Why, my dear sir, I served under you at the battle of —, and when you ran away in the begining of the fight, I ran after you—else I might have been killed. God bless you, my preserver, my benefactor!" —Prentice.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
\$2 TO \$5 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE. Pleasant and honorable employment without risk; desirable for all ladies, clergymen, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, every body. Please call on, or address,

C. W. JACKSON & CO.,
55 Beaver Street,
New York.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.
50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good Iowa land. Address, giving numbers of the and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agt.,
Galesburg, Ill.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, strait bottom; head moulding on plinth.....\$450

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$550

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung bass, nearly all the 7½ Octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetnes of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive ware-rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defoy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judge ment as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing in tune, &c., based on an actual experience, being far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a workshop, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

has resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—tf.

Bargains, Bargains.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are earnestly requested to give him a call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after awhile. You have doubtless known it to be the case—Come and let us reason together."

D. P. GUNNELS.

Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

Notice.

THOSE owing the firm of J. L. Pinson & Bro. formerly of Alexandria, Ala. will find their notes and accounts turned over to H. L. Stevenson, Esq. for collection. I have been forced to this arrangement from the fact that Mr. J. L. Pinson is a non-resident and I am not able to attend to the business.

F. M. PINSON.

**GROVESTEEN & CO.
Piano Forte Manufacturers,**

409, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"

Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair,

June 12, 1867.—ly

MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3 00, per week \$20 00, per month \$60 00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from Loudon, and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Meals from both of which can be seen at our ware-

rooms.

By the introduction of improvements, we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars SENT FREE.

June 12, 1867—ly

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz :

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

OF American and Foreign Cities and Land-

capes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,

From negatives made in the various cam-

paigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCT. 12, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1593.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

The Idea of Resistance.

At a Republican meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday, after speeches by Senators Sherman and Wade of Ohio, Senator Thayer of Nebraska, said:

"I have recently been in Maryland and in the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the present purposes of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. I declare on my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress. I make this statement deliberately having received it from unquestioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress, or when assembled, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, 'How can he do such a thing?' You recollect that six months ago Gov. Swann, of Maryland was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterward he declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieutenant-Governor Cox, of that State, could not be trusted for Johnson's purpose. There is to-day a standing army in Maryland, an organized militia force, such as no other State in the Union has officered mainly by returned rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, under some pretense Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under martial law, and call upon Gov. Swann to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except when the issue comes that courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming election it will embolden him to carry out this purpose; and I hope that you, the people of Ohio will take warning in time, and so cast your votes as to rebuke and prevent the mad designs of this bad man who is now acting President of the United States." But, gentlemen, let me say to you that whenever Johnson attacks forces and orders any soldiers he may have under his command to resist the authority of Congress, his doom is sealed. The fate from which he has preserved the traitor, Jefferson Davis, will then be meted out to him; aye, when that comes, 500,000 men from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio will fly to arms and tramp the soil of Maryland to reach the beleaguered capital and rescue it from the hands of rebels and traitors. In conclusion, let me say to you, who have borne the flag before the enemy, do your duty in the coming elections—vote for those men who by their record, have shown themselves to be your friends, and the friends of the Government. Rally as one man to the standard of justice and liberty, and that will yet float over a united and happy land."

On the above the Tribune says:

Senator Thayer of Nebraska has made a rather sensational speech at Cincinnati about Andrew Johnson and his purpose, and declares in the most solemn manner that he has positive knowledge of the President's intention to forcibly resist the authority of Congress. We have no fears. Blind as Mr. Johnson is, he can hardly be ignorant that in such a conflict he would have to stand up not against Congress, nor against even the army, but against the whole loyal country. The people would rise as one man and hurl him to destruction. If he is prepared to withstand the entire North with the aid of the Maryland militia, he is more of a fool even than a knave.

If the Tribune thinks that the Maryland militia is all that Mr. Johnson would have to back him in a contest for the constitution it is "more of a fool" than we have thought it to be. There are about half a million available men at the South who have sworn to support the constitution, and if they be put to the test it will be found they intend to keep their oath.—*Selma Times*.

To the Conductors of the Southern Press.

Gentlemen: I have labored all my life for the promotion of the agricultural interest of the South without pay.

The result of the war has swept away every thing—land, laborers, &c.; and at the urgent solicitation of friends, I have commenced the publication in the city of Memphis of "The Southern Farmer," at \$2 per year a beautifully illustrated monthly of 16 pages devoted to

the interests of the farmer, the stock raiser, the mechanic, the inventor, and the manufacturer. At the same time, every housekeeper will find it an invaluable companion.

I have engaged the ablest writers in the South to aid me, and am determined to make the Farmer a paper that shall prove a blessing to my native land in this hour of distress and need, and I hope it will be good to other portions of the United States.

I appeal to you, brethren of the press to assist me, by publishing this notice, once or more, and if you can consistently, give a notice editorially, as I have no other way of reaching the ears of the tens of thousands of Southern farmers who know me and who, I must believe, will patronize my enterprise, were they acquainted with the fact.

Anything I can do to repay your kindness, please to command, and believe me truly yours.

M. M. PULLIPS.

Do-Nothing Young Ladies.

At a recent social gathering, a young lady informed me that she had never sewed! What do you suppose was the nature of my reflections on hearing that declaration? I said to myself ex-^hat girl speaks falsely or else she is lazy.

Never sews! Who, then, I queried makes your dresses and cloaks, skirts, &c.? Who repairs the rips in your sitte garters, and darns your stockings? Is it your mother, or your more industrious sister? Or do you hire all your sewing done? Should his bias suppose he is correct may you never may! And the chances are you never will. Not one young man in a hundred can afford to marry a girl who habitually neglects her household duties.

Young man, if it should ever be your fortune to hear a young lady declare that she never sews, beware! Shun her as you would the chills and fever. Make such a one your wife, and before the honeymoon is over the horrors of buttonless shirts and headless hose will beset you; your fair lady's sewing would be done by others while she mopes in idleness or riots in fashionable dissipation. Then farewell to your dreams of domestic felicity; they will fade as summer flowers at the touch of autumn frost.

How Much we are Paying to Keep the Radicals in Power.

The people of the United States (so called) paid into the Federal Treasury during the year 1866, \$22,977,890. The expense of the last year of President Buchanan's administration (1859) denominated for its extravagance and corruption, amounted to \$5,848,472. The former amount is almost double that of the latter.

To keep up the Freedmen's Bureau, a mere elctioengineering and money making machine for the Radicals, we pay \$30,000,000 annualy, and Democrats used to talk about paying for the island of Cuba, but thought it too extravagant. Although we have peace, and not a hand raised against the laws or constitution, except by "you" men, we paid out last year over \$200,000,000 for the army and military—nearly four times what Buchanan's administration paid for military and all other purposes. To pay these sums our taxes are higher than those of any despotic country of Europe. These sums are paid by us out of our incomes, on all we eat, drink, wear or use, in the shape of tariffs and revenue taxes, to support the radical party while they make voters out of the negroes to keep them in power against the wishes of a majority of the white people.

How long shall we endure such things?

Besides this, we are deprived of the Union and its blessings, of free government and its blessings, of a southern market and its blessings, of the \$10,000,000 of southern exports, which a restoration of the Union, the quiet and industry and confidence of the south, would give us. The Republic is being converted into a despotism, where ten millions of people are ruled with an iron hand, and where all will be, if our masters so will it.

The Epidemic in New Orleans.—A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated New Orleans, September 23, says:

The city is a vast hospital. It is believed that there are 10,000 cases now under treatment. You hear of it everywhere and in almost every house. It is in all of our crowded orphan asylums. The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support. For further particulars address the principal, or G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary Board of Trustees. Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

"WOOD'S PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!"

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

The PRIZE MOWER,

which it retains all the advantages which has made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine known.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER!

justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER,

is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a square five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Moline in use. The case with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.

Hosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FORIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

April 13, 1867.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta

Georgia.

WHITE and WHITOCK, Proprietors.

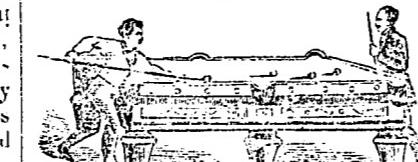
EPPYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS,

will be known to be superior to any now in use.



Manufactury, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,

43 Mercer Street, New York.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

Rev. R. J. C. HALE, Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are rigid, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHIT,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

DURYEA'S VIOLINE,

[TRADE MARK.]

A New Writing Fluid.

Or a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE CRYING FLUID,

To copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. LURVIE, M. D. Chemist of

New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting

for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that linseed oil gives to oil its tasting virtues; therefore a chemical combination of linseed with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil especially after the failure of many failures we have avoided several tests before entering the market. Neither shall we make any pronouncements on our oil, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that, after two years' trial, in health, this oil has been found as indistructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the tinge of Dammar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Painters Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in noticing to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitefoot, Brock, F. Long, New York.

Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Follows, N. Y.

S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Mr. D. M. FULLWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

THE BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Messrs. Grace, Phillips & Co., former proprietors of the Selma Messenger, have sold that establishment to Messrs. M. J. Williams & Robert McKee. The new proprietors have had long experience in the business, are editors and writers of married ability, and say in their first number, that neither labor nor expense shall be spared to make the Messenger in all its departments the equal of the best paper in the South. The first number vindicates that it will be soundly Conservative in principle uncompromisingly opposed to Radical disunion despotism, and an able advocate of Constitutional government and civil liberty.

We again call attention to the fact, that **E. L. Woodward**, is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods. His friends and the public generally may rest assured that they can find in his stock every style and variety to suit their fancy, and purchase upon terms as favorable as they could reasonably desire.

Mrs. M. E. Rowland gives notice in this paper, that she will open her new stock of Millinery on the 14th inst. Our lady friends can now be accommodated, on fair prices, with every style and variety they may desire, and could not bestow their patronage on one more worthy and deserving.

The attention of all persons interested is directed to the Notice to debtors to the Estate of Sims Kelly, dec'd, by S. C. Kelly, Ex'r. We assure them that Mr. K. is in thorough earnest, and they may save cost and trouble by prompt payment.

To Administrators and Executors, Administrators and Executors who desire to publish notices of Grant of Letters, and Sales of Land and other property, in the *Republican*, can do so as heretofore. Such publications are required to be made, signed, and paid for by themselves, and not by the Judge of Probate—consequently they are not “official patronage,” and not affected by Gen. Pope's order 49.

We have not time or room this week to comment on the cheering and glorious news from Pennsylvania and Ohio, which was received just before our paper went to press. We will attend to it next week when the returns are complete.

An Earnest Appeal.

Gen. Pope's Order 49, taking from our paper and all others of like political characters, all the official patronage of civil officers, has thrown us entirely up, on our resources from indebtedness for former work, to sustain our paper until “these calamities be overpast.”

We are suffering from this vital stab at the liberty of the press, and unparalleled proscription for political opinion's sake, because we have advocated the cause of Constitutional liberty, and the rights of the people against military despotism. Will they suffer our paper to be crushed by withholding what is already due? We confidently hope and believe they will not. If but a large proportion of those indebted to us for subscription, will come forward within the next month and settle up, which would be but a small matter to them individually, it would in the aggregate afford us ample relief. Could not, also, many of our present patrons, by a little effort, get at least one other good paying subscriber. Friends, we think we have a right to ask this at your hands; and we shall see whether there be none left to aid those who are made to suffer loss for their adherence to principle.

It is our purpose, commencing with this number to increase the amount of reading matter, and leave no effort unused to make our paper still more interesting and valuable to its patrons.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of P. L. TURNLEY, Druggist, Rome, Ga., successor to the firm of Turley & Gibbons.

We can say from personal experience, that we have never dealt with any man in any branch of business, with whom we were better pleased; and can therefore most cheerfully and heartily recommend him to others. Our friends who visit Rome, and need Drugs and medicines, will find it to their interest, to call upon him. They will find every variety of the most pure and genuine articles, and the proprietor a most correct, accommodating and gentlemanly man, altogether worthy of their confidence and patronage.

The City Council of Atlanta has by a vote of 6 to 4 appropriated ten acres, within the corporate limits as a spot for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln.

The City Council would have done better to have appropriated the proceeds of the sale of these ten acres to feed their starving poor, made so by the war. If they will but leave one of hundreds of burnt and blackened ruins, left after the destruction of the city in Sherman's devastating march, it will be a more appropriate monument to Abraham Lincoln, than any they can possibly erect.

REMEDIES FOR FARMERS.—All heads of families should bear in mind the great importance of selecting genuine remedies for the use of their families. Buy with reason, judgement & discretion. Buy those which are prepared by physicians who are experienced in Southern treatment. Buy those which you think are best. The “Great Southern Preparations” are a class of family medicines prepared specially for the Southern people by Southern physicians. See advertisement.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES have announced that not less than one-fourth of the entire population of the United States are afflicted with Neuralgia in some form. Surely the man who can safely remove such a vast aggregate of pain is a great public benefactor. Such is Doctor Turner, of Boston, in Massachusetts. His “UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLS” is pronounced on all hands, to be an entirely harmless and perfectly certain remedy for this most torturing of all known diseases.

See Advertisement in another column.

It May be a Blessing.

Perhaps the failure of cotton, says the Albany (Ga.) News, over which there is so much murmuring at present, may be a blessing in the end. If we had been successful in our cotton, there would have been an increased crop next year, much to the damage of the planter. Last year and the year before whatever money was gathered from cotton went to the great West for corn and bacon. This year Providence has given us a grain crop and we will make our bread. Therefore, with a moderate grain crop, we will have more money for actual comforts than before, with cotton at the present price; we shall have an increase in our wheat, corn, oats, and hay crop next year. This will greatly enhance our prosperity; we can eat bread not borrowed or bought on a credit but raised by ourselves. Let cotton much or little be made, we will be able to live, and notwithstanding decrees of Government officials, our prosperity will increase, and whether freedom will work or not, of our bread we shall be sure—Let us take courage and go to work, and much that now seems lost may be found.

A Photograph of Congress.

The following is the best photograph of the disunion Congress we have seen. The Boston Post is responsible for it:

The present Congress is a political manager, where all sorts of animals—mean and unclean, mostly uncouth—are gathered to snarl and growl at each other, and prey upon the nation.

Monkeys that prey upon Nasby's nuts, climb to an indecent height, while the hyenas employ their shanks in sacking the graves of the dead before decay has commenced its work. Our noble delegates in Washington accuse each other of falsehood, treason, murder, bribery, and, in many cases, prove the truth of their allegations. Ignorance, and the small creatures who have been raised by faction and sycophancy, imagine themselves the political Brobdingnags of creation, destined to sway the actions of the world, and get re-elected to a salary of five thousand dollars. Wade—who doesn't know enough to preside intelligently over the deliberations of the Senate—is coarse, vulgar, vindictive, and has but one redeeming quality; that is paternal love, exhibited in repeating “Mother Goose's Melodies.”

Schenck expressed a desire for the President's scalp; Logan wants him hung, while Ashley finds a congenial associate in the person of Mr. Conover. Logan, who was prepared to lose his arm before he would raise it against the South, when the rebelion commenced—is for trampling the Constitution, laws, usages, rights and all other marks of independence under foot, if party interest or prejudice suggest such outrage and oppression. And so go on. Congress usurps all power—assumes the part of Supreme Dictator; the people are made to crawl between its legs and offer thanksgiving that they were not crushed entirely by the giant's feet. How long is this to be endured? Is the unjust claim of “loyalty” to cover such iniquity? Is the stolen garment of patriotism to hide such treason forever? Or will the people strip hypocrisy of its disguise and expose to the whole country its hideous features, defying its mobifications?

RICHMOND, Oct. 8—In view of the trial of Mr. Davis double the usual number of petit jurors have been ordered to be summoned for the fall term of the court.

Hon. James Lyons was to-day furnished with a copy of the indictment against the accused.

General Wells, of Alexandria, it is understood, is engaged on the side of the prosecution.

The prosecuting attorney, Chandler, leaves to night for New York to consult with Mr. Evarts, who assists him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The Cincinnati Gazette and the Commercial Telegraph here that negro suffrage is defeated in Ohio by 50,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic but they claim Hayes' election by 3,500.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM LONDON.

London, Oct. 3.—The midnight Italian reports yesterday are startling. A Florence dispatch says the Viterbo outbreak is unequalled.

Orvieto has been captured by the insurgents who are holding all the roads leading to it.

The papal commander demanded assistance from the Italian Government which was refused. The revolt is undoubtedly serious, causing alarming apprehensions of an interruption of the friendly relations between France and Italy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Official advices received here state that 800 head of cattle, stolen by the Indians from Texas, are held at Fort Beale, subject to the order of the owners on proof of property.

The following preliminary proceedings occurred at Albany:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization, is the regular organization of the Democratic party of New York.

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention, recognize the delegation from the county of New York, representing the section of the Democratic party known as the Mozart Hall, as sound democrats of inexceptional fidelity to the principles and nomination of the democratic party of the State, we tender them honorary seats in the Convention.

On motion the German delegation was included.

New York, Oct. 5.—Garibaldi has issued an address, urging his friends to Rome.

A Garibaldi meeting has been held at Tarr:

It is reported that the Papal troops have been beaten at Vagnera.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5—The interments from fever up to six o'clock this morning 59.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6—Mr. Davis trial will certainly take place in November. The council on both sides are ready. He is expected to arrive here about the 25th of October.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6—The weather is cool and it has been raining in torrents all day.

Reports from Florida and southwestern Georgia are very gloomy, heavy rains being reported.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6—Weather warm with continued rains.

The whites here take but little interest in local politics, but are anxiously awaiting news from the Northern election.

MOBILE, Oct. 6—There were three interments from yellow fever for 24 hours ending at six o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Col. Parker, of Grant's staff, has been sent to Raleigh and Charleston to look after certain treasury interests involving, it is said, over a million dollars. Particulars have not transpired. Parker was detailed at the request of Secretary McCullagh. It is suggested from the character of the detail being purely military, that there are some trouble with the freedmen's bureau or the district commander.

MOBILE, Oct. 7—Death from yellow fever since Sunday up to 4 o'clock this evening 4, caused by the sudden change in the temperature.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7—The evening papers have accounts of a tremendous fire at Galveston on Thursday, 3d instant incinerating the damoge to wharves, vessels, goods and buildings at a million dollars. It is the highest overflow since October, 1857.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Flour dull and irregular, and favors buyers.

Gold 45.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Oct. 7—Intelligence is received per French steamer Louisiana, just arrived from St. Thomas, to the effect that a ferocious engagement took place Fort Beacons on the borders of St. Domingo, but on Hayti soil. The Haytian revolutionists, specially opposed to President Solano, were possession of the fort, and hoisted a white flag; but while Solano's troops proceeded to cut to pieces by the revolutionists. Some members of the first families of Portau Prince are among the fallen.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The Cincinnati Gazette and the Commercial Telegraph here that negro suffrage is defeated in Ohio by 50,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic but they claim Hayes' election by 3,500.

Private dispatches make Thurman's election highly probable.

No figures from Iowa yet.

Cary's majority 904. Republican loss 2,800. The amendment is defeated by 5,000 in Hamilton county.

“Another and yet Another Straw.”

The New York Times plays a new tune—a good one this time—it says of the lethargy of the Southern people:

There seems to be far more dread in the North of “negro supremacy” in the Southern States than there is among the whites of the South itself. The Southern people, in fact, appear resigned to whatever may be their fortunes in a way that is truly marvelous. Their submission to the power of the North and the legislation of Congress is absolute, and no developments whatever have any influence in arousing them to anything like active political opposition.

Tennessee is the only one of the rebel States where we observe signs of political feeling, and there it is very bitter; but Tennessee is not on the same footing as the States that lie south of it. It is by no means desirable, in a republican government like ours, that this lethargic condition of so large a proportion of the population should become permanent.

Hope to receive the encouragement of my friends.

E. L. WOODWARD,

Is Receiving his Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which he offers as cheap as can be afforded.

His Assortment is General.

If you consider him worthy of patronage, he will be pleased to receive it, and duly appreciate any favors received.

—*Terms, Cash.* Oct. 12, 1867.

MRS. M. E. ROWLAND,

Will open on Monday the 14th Oct'r, Her Stock of

MILLINERY;

At first door East of Copeland's Store.

Comprising almost every useful article indispensable for Ladies use.

She has secured the services of MISS MCKENZIE, a superior Dress Maker and Milliner. Dresses, Cloaks, Saques, Palets, cut and fit, at very reasonable prices; HATS & BONNETS altered and Trimmed.

I will keep constantly supplied with latest patterns, and good assortment of Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks.

Hope to receive the encouragement of my friends.

Oct. 12, 1867.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of Sims Kelly, dec'd will save cost by calling on me at Jacksonville and settling. I have waited long, and have been hard pressed to get money enough to pay the taxes. Securities may save money by urging the principals to pay up.

S. C. KELLY, Ex'r.

Oct. 12, 1867.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

Announces to the public that he has and is receiving a very superior stock of Drugs, medicines, chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnished Brushes, Oils, Lamps, also Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds and feels confident that he can place all of his Alabama Customers and Friends that will call on him or send their orders. Recollect he may be found at his old commissary No. 3, under the CHOICE HORSE, Rome, Ga.

A SAFE CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an EXCELLING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this WONDERFUL REMEDY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most EMINENT PHYSICIANS, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Published by WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

GLORIOUS NEWS!



OHIO REDEEMED!

THE DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE STATE!

Thurman Elected Governor!

Legislature Certainly Democratic!!

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Democrats gain near 1,000 votes in Lancaster, Penn., Stevens' own county.

A special dispatch from Columbus, O. still shows Thurman's election.

S. S. Cox telegraphs the World that the democrats have swept the whole State completely.

FROM RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Gen Schofield left to-day for Washington, where he and other district commanders, it is stated, have been called by the President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Ledger's table includes 59 counties, showing 2,379 majority. Seven counties still to hear from, which gave last year a republican majority of 548.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Commercial of this morning says that over fifty counties having been heard from, giving Thurman 6,000 majority. The remaining twenty-five or thirty counties, embracing several in the reserve, will certainly reduce these figures, but whether sufficiently to elect Hayes can only be determined by the official count. The Legislature is hopefully gone.

The Enquirer gives Thurman's majority at 2,169.

In the House the radicals stand 50 to 56 democrats. In the Senate 17 radicals to 19 democrats.

New Constitution of Maryland.—The Philadelphia Age makes the following intelligent summary of the advantages that will accrue to Maryland by the adoption of the new Constitution.

The new constitution makes practical the following reforms: First, the abolition of the present school system. Second, the conferring of the veto power on the government. Third, the creation of new checks upon the State and city expenditure. Fourth the denial of the power of the city of Baltimore to lend the credit of the city without consent of the legislature and approval of the people. Fifth, the abolition of the test oaths. By the adoption of this constitution the people of Maryland have organized the State upon the broad principles of the legally expressed will of the majority. The convention which framed it was chosen by the people and now their work has been inscribed at the polls. This sets the seal of public approbation upon the instrument and launches the State upon a career of progress and advancement. None of the rights of the minority have been trampled upon. No man has been refused access to the ballot-box on account of his political principle. Maryland has emerged from the cloud suspended over her by a radical tyranny and injustice, adopted a "republican form of government," and now stands the peer of the proudest State in the Union. To the patriotic citizens of the commonwealth of Calvert, who, through years of misrule and oppression, preserved the sacred fire of liberty burning fresh and bright, the result of yesterday is a proud triumph. They have redeemed the State, and thus added a fresh impetus to that reactionary strain, whose current, starting from the bleak hills of Maine, has mingled with golden-hued rills of the queen State of the Pacific. The Democracy of Pennsylvania greet the defenders of the Constitution and the Union in "Maryland, my Maryland."

A RAILWAY TRAIN TURNED INTO A MAN TRAP.—A branch railway in the Madras Presidency runs through a wild region, the inhabitants of which are unsophisticated savages addicated to thieving. The first day that the line was opened a number of these Arcadians conspired to intercept the train and have a glorious "booty." To accomplish their object they placed some trunks of trees across the rails; but the engine-driver, keeping a very sharp lookout, as it happened to be his first trip on the line in question, descried the trunks while yet they were at a considerable distance from him. The breaks were then put on, and when the locomotive had approached within a couple of feet of the trunks it was brought to a standstill. Then, instantaneously—like Rhoderic Dhu's champion starting from their feather—natives, previously invisible, swarmed up on all sides, and crowded into the carriages, began to plunder everything that they could lay their hands upon. While they were thus agreeably engaged, the guard gave the

signal to the driver who once reversed his engine and put it to the top of its speed. The reader may judge of the consternation of the robbers when they found themselves whirled backwards at a pace that renders escape from the carriages impossible. The few who attempted it were killed on the spot. Thus were our Arcadians nicely caught, and as they were transferred from this novel mantrap to jail they no doubt convinced that the "fire brandy" can move progressively and retrogressively with equal facility.

Central Indiana Times

LET THE NEGRO BEWARE—The New York Citizen, of the 24th, edited by (Miles O'Reilly) Gen Halpin, who served with distinction in the United States army during the war, thus speaks:

The daily papers are making a great muddle over the opinions of the prominent generals and the people at large on the question of reconstruction. They tell us that Grant approves of the course of the President, that Taft agrees with Sheridan, and that Sherman favors the plan of Congress, or vice versa, according to their political bias. We can tell them all that if the Congressional system is to put the South in possession of the negroes, it does meet the views of the people, the sailors in our fleets, the soldiers in our armies, the merchants at their desks, the farmers at their plows, or any other large body of our citizens. St. Domingo is not what we fought for; we do not want it, and will not have it; and that the niggers, whether white or black, may understand as well fast as last. Natives are cruel when driven to despair, and, rather than surrender our white nationality, we will massacre and enslave every colored man in the States. This may be bold language and unconventional, but we ask our readers whether it does not meet the confirmation of their hearts? We have sacrificed so many whites for a principle to stop at taking the lives of a few worthless blacks.

The Charleston Courier mentions the receipt of new rice in that city in three installments.

The same paper says: The little town of Waldo, Alachua County, Florida, has produced a tomato which has covered a bed eighteen feet square, almost entirely. This was brought about by the plant's becoming too heavy, and bending to the ground again taking root, and, like the famous bayan tree, went on until it covered the space mentioned. In the latter part of May the plant commenced bearing and has been known to bear near a bushel of fruit on it at once. By the last part of August it had produced about six bushes of tomatoes, and was still giving a very good supply. The family who owned it used no other and gave away a good quantity.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—The Albany Argus, of Monday, speculating upon the recent political changes in Maine and California, says:

Three weeks from to-morrow elections will be held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Two of these States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have been quite hotly contested. Last year the Republican majority in Pennsylvania was 17, 178. Should the Democrats gain proportionately in that State as they have just gained in Maine, the majority against the Radicals would be 50,000. In Ohio, at the last election, the Republican majority was 49, 686, and a gain equal to that of Maine would give the Democrats about 12, 000 majority. In Indiana, the Republican majority was last year 14,202, and the Democrats there can have about 33,000 majority next month, by doing as well as their brethren in Maine. Applying the same rule to New York State, and the result would be astounding. Fenton's majority last year was 13,789, and at that rate of gain in Maine, the Democrats would have a majority of about a round 100,000!

DECIDED TIDE OF PRESIDENTIAL GANNS.—A Washington dispatch of the 26th, to the radical St. Louis Democrat says:

The spirit of the President's paper here is unusually warlike to-day. The Intelligencer, after charging that the Constitution is habitually violated, by mere oversight, but by deliberate combination, to which Congress has imparted all forms of law, concludes as follows: We have carefully examined the great act of union, and we find it to prescribe in the oath to the President that he will preserve, protect, and defend it; this is a high path, and involves high obligations to preserve, protect, menace, danger and assault. It does not name the sources of such menace, danger or assault, but leaves it to the President to determine any such public exigency and may demand his intervention, and the shield and force of executive power.

The Evening Union, commenting on the views lately expressed by Senator Howard, and many other Senators who have expressed opinions concerning impeachment, says: "Do these men suppose that the people will permit them to act in a real trial of impeachment? Do they suppose that the revolutionary programme of suspending the President from the exercise of the functions of his office during trial, his sure sentence by such a court as the present Senate constitutes, and foisting Wade upon the country as president by such means, is to be quietly proceeded with? If they do, they are in a hopeless condition of insanity in the belief that virtue and patriotism is as dead as in the hearts of true Americans as is in their own."

"There is no more sanctity in a re-

bellious, revolutionary and corrupt Congress than in any other body of wicked conspirators, and when such a Congress not only aims a blow at the destruction of our constitutional form of government, but seeks the creation of a complete anarchy and despotism, its power becomes inimical to the rights and liberties of the people and the people will find some means for its destruction. Should the contest of arms come, Congress and its friends would perish like dew upon the lion's mane."

How Executors are Fleeced by the Radical Organs.

Gen. Pope has made a good thing for his Radical organs in compelling public officers to advertise in them, and prescribing no limitation as to price. They have taken advantage of this omission, and piled on from \$0 to \$2 per cent. on the customary rates of the country. An ordinary writes us that for citations dismally he is charged \$10, while he has been accustomed to pay heretofore only \$6. We suppose there is no remedy for this imposition. It is necessary in order to support Radical newspapers in the South and the public interest is not to be considered.

McCon Telegraph.

Gen'l Sherman gives his opinion of negro suffrage, as follows:

I want those who have been in the South to bear testimony to the condition of these freed negroes. My own opinion is that they are not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. (Loud applause.) I want them to get a fair price for their labor but I do not think they are fitted to take part in the legislation of the country. (Renewed cheering.)

[From the New York Herald, 21st ult.]
The Political Reaction at the North—The Causes which Produced It and Its Probable Result.

The Radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the Republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the disaffection of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the Radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the masses of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West—general issues as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—that is in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine. In these latter States however, the contest was tame compared with what it will be, from a appearance, in the elections to come of during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvas, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West—and that is the financial question. This threatens to prove as disastrous to the Radicals as their greater worshiping policy. The Chase Radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despoticism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West, among all parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, are bitterly opposed to the National Bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, Jay Cooke, McCulloch and their friends in favor of a moneyed oligarchy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen—see in starting them in the face if this wretched financial system will be perpetuated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospects of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the National bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the Radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But the main question occupying the public mind at present is that of negro suffrage and a negro balance of power in the Republic. The prospect of the whole South being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the Republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow—these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by Radical rule, that has created a revolution in the public mind, and that will surely overthrow the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the Democratic party, and least of all in favor of the co-operationist faction. The questions at issue are now old dogmas and platforms have become obsolete. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the Radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africaize the Republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times the Radicals will

be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West, at the coming elections. The moderate and conservative Republicans should throw off their destructive leaders, and with others to form the great constitutional party of the future.

Hemlock Leather & Kerosene Oil.

Any person wishing to purchase a good article of Hemlock Leather and Kerosene Oil, can do so by applying to J. M. Carroll, west side of the public square.

Several varieties of Druggists & Co's. valuable Medicines can now be obtained at the Jacksonville Drug Store.

King of Chills & Fever.

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FOSTER & FORNEY.

From the New Orleans Sunday Times.

THE ARTIST'S PET.

Two little feet, all brown and bare,
Within my chamber crept—
Two merry, grayish eyes peeped in
To see if still I slept.

A bunch of cherries, rich and ripe,
Upon my easel thrown—
Two little hands, all berry-stained,
Lay captured in my own.

An artist I, and from the North,
And she a southern child;
A little girl of ten or so,
With tender ways, and wild.

A father's house, a farmer, plain,
But kind, was then my home,
And often with the father's child
The woodland I would roam.

She was my guide to many a spot,
Where summer's green-leaved bough
Lay open on the lap of June,
By meadow, field, and brook.

And oft we climbed the fence gray,
To seek our favored seat—
A mossy bank, where flowers drew,
Bright pictures at our feet.

And she would hold my pencil then,
And while my picture grew,
Her large grey eyes would larger grow
With pleasure, and I knew.

That in me little Nettie's heart,
Sweet songs unworded lay—
Sweet songs whose tender notes & high
Would thrill my soul some day.

I sketched for her the old farm house
The willow leaping nigh,
As if to weep its slow decay—
The cherry growing by.

And pictures of the hill-side spring
I drew for her, and made
One a fairy naïad queen—
"Tis I tis I!" she said.

And laughed, & threw her arms around
My neck in childish glee,
And kissed the picture o'er and o'er.
Then gave her lips to me.

We parted—and I see her yet
Out by the willow tree,
With grey eyes looking down the road,
All tearful after me.

Ten years passed by, my work was done
My name went high in art,
And then I sought to write it deep
On Nettie's poet heart!

Within the same old chamber now,
Two feet pause at the door,
Then shyly drop their easy steps
Like down across the floor.

A blush, a smile, a tender sigh—
The child to woman grown—
A bunch of blue forget-me-nots
Across my cassel thrown.

Two grieved eyes, more dreamy now
And darker than of old,
Look up to mine; two wee white hands
Most willingly I hold.

Two dewy lips, whose rosy light
With kisses oft I hide;
A pure heart throbbing near my own,
For Nettie is my bride!

Habochitta, Hancock Co., Miss.

Why is it a concealed fool like a rife?
Because he has a vacant space under the cap.

Why is a fascinating woman like a successful gauner? Because she has such winning ways.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of boots, exclaimed, "I shall never get them on at all, until I wear them a day or two."

"Miss Brown," said a young fellow to a brisk blonde, "I have learned to tell fortunes. Just let me have your hand, if you please." "La, Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go and ask pa."

A farmer who had employed a green Emeralder, ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On his coming in the farmer asked:

"Well, Pat, did you give the mule the corn?"

"To be sure I did."

"How did you give it?"

"And shure, as you told me, 'in the ear.'"

"But how much did you give?"

"Well, ye see, the crather wouldn't hold still, and kept switching his ears about so, I couldn't git but about a fist full in both ears!"

Singular Phenomenon.

Eds. Macon Telegraph.—I witnessed Thursday night one of the strangest and most impressive phenomena that ever occurred in the heavens. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the moon, planets, and stars shining as clear and brilliant as any one ever saw them, and not a vapor anywhere to be seen, a black and ominous looking cloud, with the suddenness of thought, leaped into the eastern horizon. It ascended to the zenith immediately over the city with the rapidity of a flying cannon ball, being then at an

altitude of one and a half miles, two miles long from north to south and one mile wide from east to west, the edges around it beautifully illuminated with the light of the moon. It was accompanied by a roaring sound like that of a distant cataract; but on the earth there was only the faintest rustle in the foliage. For moment the atmosphere was chillingly cold. From the time it first appeared on the eastern horizon was not exceeding three minutes.

The centre was very dense and black, and the whole cloud rolling and boiling like the waters of the sea when lashed by a furious storm. I presume that this may be called for the want of a better name, a tornado in the heavens.

K

As an Englishman and Irishman were passing by a gallows, the former asked: "Pat, if that gallows had its due, pray where would you be?" "Och! faith and I'd be riding to town all alone, was the quick reply.

An Irishman, writing from Philadelphia the other day to his friend in the old country, couchedes a letter thus: "If ever it's me fortune to live till I dy—and God nose whether it is so—I'll visit ould Ireland afore I leave Philadælphy."

A good story is told of camp meeting John Allen: At a social gathering of ministers of different denominations, a Baptist brother made a display of objections to the Methodist policy, because, as he said, "there was too much machinery to it." "Yes, responded brother Allen, "there is a deal of machinery, but it don't take so much water to run it as the Baptist does."

The tin discoveries in Missouri have created considerable of a panic among the English tin interests. They say if half the accounts be true, there must be an end to tin mining in England, where the ore is raised from a depth of two to three thousand feet.

Gen. Beauregard says that unless the conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, he confidently believes that its form of government will, ere long, be changed to a military despotism, after a period of authority more or less prolonged.

Gerrit Smith says, in reference to the North and South: "The shame of defeat is nothing when compared with the shame of abusing the power of success."

The President stated to a friend recently that he would resist any effort of Congress to remove him during his trial on articles of impeachment.

A Presentiment.

On Saturday, a young man named James Noble, visited this city to meet some friends whom he had not seen for many years. On Monday night he awoke from a frightful dream, in which his father was killed by an assassin. So vivid was the dream that it was some time before he could compose himself to sleep again. He did so, however, and told the family next morning with whom he was staying of his dream. Of course they said it was very queer, but nothing further was thought about the matter. On the 24th, however, a gentleman brought the intelligence that the father of young Noble had, in reality, been robbed and murdered on last Monday night.

Manly Position of the New York Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following are among the Albany resolutions:

Resolved, That regarding the national debt as a sacred obligation, we demand economy of the administration, honesty in the collection and application of revenues, simplification and equality in taxation and currency for the benefit of the people, instead of corporations, to the end that the public faith may be preserved and the burdens of taxation lessened.

Resolved, That we denounce the efforts of the Radical party to retain the power it has usurped by establishing negro supremacy in the South by military force, coupled with the disfranchisement of the mass of the white population, as an attempt to undermine and destroy the Republic; and we stigmatize the refusal of that party in this State to submit the question of negro suffrage to the people as cowardly evasion of a paramount issue in the pending struggle.

I desire it isn't twice to provide against mail facilities, and that they be postpaid to secure post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,
Box 5039 New York, N. Y.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal weakness, or Spontaneous, induced by self abuse: Involuntary Emissions, impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediment to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-use may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cords, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a pl. in envelope, to any address, postage paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 BOWERY, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS.

CALICOES, DOMESTICS &

Just Received and For Sale by WOODWARD.

June 8, 1867.

EEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

All the Cooking for a ^{family} may be done with ^{gas}

Kerosene Oil, or Gas, ^{with} ^{less} trouble, and at ^{less} ^{expensive}, than by any ^{other} fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 206 PEARL STREET N. Y.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in years past, we hereby declare him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your superintendency—services which none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly Journal South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and the 30 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude West of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me at New York each time, a copy of the paper containing it, post paid, with bill for same.

It is desirable in my combinations to secure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the sizes of paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.

I desire it isn't twice to provide against mail facilities, and that they be postpaid to secure post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,
Box 5039 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma

daily, (except Sunday) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:30 P. M.

do will leave Blue Mountain at 12 noon

do will leave Chattanooga at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma at 12 noon

Freight Trains, until Further Notice.

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

do arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:30 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00

E. G. BARNEY,

Dec. 23d, 1865. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,

Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 23d, 1865.

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Dec. 23d, 1865.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCT. 19, 1867.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
W. F. GRANT.

What the whole Northern Press
says of the Elections.

The World's special says:
The friends of the Administration are confident of important changes in the Cabinet, to be followed by a wholesale decapitation of under-officials.—The President will take a stand which will astonish the country. Thomas Ewing and E. Corning are mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Seward will probably send his resignation from Auburn, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson is spoken of as his successor.

The same paper editorially says:

The elections are an indignant and unanimous veto upon the policy of the party in power.

The Herald's special says:

There are all manner of rumors regarding Cabinet changes. It is probable that some changes will be made before the session of Congress, but none have yet been determined upon.

The same paper, editorially says:

The recent elections do not denote democratic victories, but that the republican element of the country has stepped aside to rebuke its leaders.

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The proposed serenade was peremptorily forbidden by the President.

Editorially, the same paper says:

The vital principles of genuine democracy will march on through seeming defeats to inevitable and conclusive triumph, through whatever trials of inconsistency, the great party will move right on to arduous but inevitable achievement of equal rights for all.

The Journal of Commerce, editorially says:

The republican leaders vainly thought they could lead the whole nation to the consummation of the wildest and most unconstitutional projects, but the more thoughtful of the mass's refused to follow. If the elections do nothing more than divide the parties more equally, and thus check party arrogance, the effort will not have been lost.

The Sun says:

The masses of the Northern people desire a reconstruction policy giving security against further rebellion, and are opposed to the spiteful schemes of the republican extremists. Through the elections they have spoken, and if the republican party would save itself further reverse it must cast overboard the vagaries of certain leaders.

The Danville (Ky.) Advocate says: Owing to the continued dry weather, our farmers in this section of the State have not been able to prepare their ground for sowing wheat etc., and it is now getting too late to commence, even if we should have a change in the weather. But few hogs will be fattened for the market here, compared with last year. There is a marked decline in beef cattle, and a very general disposition on the part of hatters to get rid of the stock now on hand.

The Great Drought.

The Sandusky Register has the following in regard to the great drought that is desolating Northern Ohio:

Never, in the memory of the living, has Northern Ohio suffered such a drought as is now prevailing. For nearly three months hardly anything to be called a shower has fallen in this part of the Reserve. Everything in the way of foliage is parched, blackened, and covered with dust. Cisterns long since went dry, and now nine-tenths of the wells are nearly exhausted. In some cases they are driven six miles to water, and ten miles back from the shore people depend upon the lake for water. Last week water was hauled from the lake at Sandusky to Bellevue—twenty miles by

railroad, inland. In some localities water hauled a great distance is sold by the pailful, for cooking and washing purposes. The dust fills the air and creeps everywhere. It steals through the window blinds, and sifts through the roofs, covering furniture with a coating of grit, and worrying the life out of housekeepers, who stand, dusting brush in hand, looking in despair on the strangled flood of dust. The lake alone seems to be unaffected by the prolonged dryness; but if rain be much longer delayed we shall expect to hear of vessels aground in the midst of Lake Erie, and yawl boats stranded in the mud in our deepest harbors! The great drought reaches from Rochester, N. Y. York—in a belt of about two hundred miles in width.

The way the Whites and Blacks were Swindled.

Barbour County.—A great many negroes had the idea that unless they went to Clayton and voted they would be fined fifty dollars and otherwise punished, and we heard of one instance of a negro man getting up out of a sick bed and starting for Clayton, although entirely unable to travel, saying to those who remonstrated with him that he had better do that than be fined fifty dollars and otherwise punished. So fully impressed were they with this idea that no amount of assurance from their white employees could convince them of the contrary. Many of them went to the polls armed, and a four mile wagon loaded with muskets was carried to the public square at Clayton, we suppose for the benefit of those who did not have arms in case of an emergency. *Bridgeman News.*

Lee County.—It was curious, and to the philosophic mind less instructive to observe the League subs., how faithfully they performed their parts in drilling and marching this woolly mass. The column pressed up and closely guarded; there was agents whose business it was to go up and down the line to see if the negroes all bad Radical tickets. Some tickets that negroes had in hand were taken away and others placed in them. Men were heard to tell the negroes not to open nor allow others to open the tickets given them, but to vote it just so. Others were heard to use threats to the negroes what would be done with them if they did not vote as they were instructed.

Instances are known of negroes voting twice, once for themselves and once for Jim, who could not come. Many, many of the creatures went from the polls declaring that they did not know how they voted, nor who they voted for. Once in the "ball pen" their agency and responsibility passed into other hands.—*Opelika Recorder.*

Russell County.—Our report on yes-terday of the votes given in was essentially correct. The total number polled was 1806, only 2 of which were given by whites. The number registered in the county, before the register made their late revision, was 3482. We do not know how this number was affected by the revision.

All the ballots, it is said, were closely scrutinized by white Radicals, and in many instances the tickets which the freedmen were carrying to the ballot box were taken from them and others substituted.

The complete control of most of the negroes by a few Radicals who took them in charge was thoroughly disgusting. They never were so entirely subject to the will and control of their old masters.—*Col. Sun.*

GOOD-BYE RADICALISM!

The Mail's dispatches, received late last night, announce the gratifying intelligence that the Democrats have achieved a glorious victory in Ohio and Pennsylvania. This news sounds the death knell of Radicalism and the Congressional usurpation policy.

Radical papers of Cincinnati admit that negro suffrage has been defeated in Ohio by 50,000 majority, and concede that the Democrats have carried the Legislature as well as elected their Governor. Colonel Swayne should immediately return to Ohio and reconstruct his native State!

The Democrats have also carried Pennsylvania by 9,000 majority. The Republican majority in this State last year was 17,000. This is a glorious victory for the Democrats; and the Conservatives of the South can truly send greetings to their friends in the North and West.—*Montgomery Mail*

The Atlanta Intelligencer, of yesterday, referring to Mrs. Lincoln's *destitute* condition, suggests as very appropriate a donation of "ten more acres of land" by the dirt eating majority of the City Council of that city.

The New York Herald says that "there is not a single great soldier of the country, there never was a corps commander in the Army of the Potowmack who was not a Democrat before he became a soldier."

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P O E T R Y.

From the New Orleans Sunday Times.]

THE ARTIST'S PET.

Two little feet, all brown and bare,
Within my chamber crept—
Two merry, grayish eyes peeped in
To see if I slept.

A bunch of cherries, rich and ripe,
Upon my easel thrown—
Two little hands, all berry-stained,
Lay captured in my own.

An artist I, and from the North,
And she a southern child;
A little girl of ten or so,
With tender ways, and wild.

A father's house, a farmer, plain,
But it kind, was then my home,
And often with the father's child
The woodland I would roam.

She was my guide to many a spot,
Where summer's green-leaved book
Lay open on the lap of June,
By meadow, field, and brook.

And oft we climed the fence gray,
To seek our favored seat—
A mossy bank, where flowers drew,
Bright pictures at our feet.

And she would hold my pencil then,
And while my picture grew,
Her large grey eyes would larger grow
With pleasure, and I knew.

That in me little Nettie's heart,
Sweet songs unworded lay—
Sweet songs whose tender notes & high
Would thrill my soul some day.

I sketched for her the old farm house
The willow leaping nigh,
As if to weep its slow decay—
The cherry growing by.

And pictures of the hill-side spring
I drew for her, and made
One a fairy maid queen—
"Tis I 'tis I!" she said.

And laughed, & threw her arms around
My neck in childish glee,
And kissed the picture o'er and o'er.
Then gave her lips to me.

We parted—and I see her yet
Out by the willow tree,
With grey eyes looking down the road,
All tearful after me.

Ten years passed by, my work was done
My name writ high in art,
And then I sought to write it deep
On Nettie's poet heart!

Within the same old chamber now,
Two feet pause at the door,
Then shyly drop their easy steps
Like down across the floor.

A blush, a smile, a tender sigh—
The child to woman grown—
A bunch of blue forget-me-nots
Across my cassel thrown.

Two greyish eyes, more dreamy now
And darker than of old,
Look up to mine; two wee white hands
Most willingly I hold.

Two dewy lips, whose rosy light
With kisses oft I hide;
A pure heart throbbing near my own,
For Nettie is my bride!

Habochitta, Hancock Co., Miss.
Why is a conceited fool like a rifle?
Because he has a vacant space under
the cap.

Why is a fascinating woman like a sash?
Because she has such winning ways.

An Irishman who had blistered his
fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair
of boots, exclaimed, "I shall never get
them on at all, until I wear them a day
or two."

"Miss Brown," said a young fellow to
a brisk blonde, "I have learned to tell
fortunes. Just let me have your hand,
if you please." "La, Mr. White, how
sudden you are! Well, go and ask pa."

A farmer who had employed a green
Emerald, ordered him to give the
mule some corn in the ear. On his
coming in the farmer asked:

"Well, Pat, did you give the mule
the corn?"

"To be sure I did."

"How did you give it?"

"And sure, as you told me, 'in the
ear.'"

"But how much did you give?"

"Well, ye see, the crather wouldn't
bold stilt, and kept switching his ears
about so, I couldn't git but about a fist
full in both ears!"

Singular Phenomenon.

Eds. Marion Telegraph.—I witnessed
Thursday night one of the strangest and
most impressive phenomena that ever
occurred in the heavens. Between 11
and 12 o'clock, the moon, planets, and
stars shining as clear and brilliant as
any one ever saw them, and not a vapor
anywhere to be seen, a black and ominous
looking cloud, with the suddenness
of thought, leaped into the eastern horizon.
It ascended to the zenith immediately
over the city, with the rapidity
of a flying cannon ball, being then at an

altitude of one and a half miles, two
miles long from north to south and one
mile wide from east to west, the edges
around it beautifully illuminated with the
light of the moon. It was accompanied by
a roaring sound like that of a distant
catastrophe; but on the earth there was not
only the faintest rustle in the foliage.
For a moment the atmosphere was chillingly cold.
From the time it first appeared on the eastern horizon was not
exceeding three minutes.

The centre was very dense and black,
and the whole cloud rolling and boiling
like the waters of the sea when lashed
by a furious storm. I presume that this
may be called for the want of a better
name, a tornado in the heavens.

F—An Englishman and Irishman
were passing by a gallows, the former
asked: "Pat, if that gallows had its due,
pray where would you be?" "Och! faith
and I'd be riding to town all alone, was the
quick reply.

F—An Irishman, writing from Philadelphie
the other day to his friend in
the old country, concludes a letter thus:

"If ever it's me fortune to live till I
dy—and God nose whether it is so—I'll
visit old Ireland afore I leave Philadelphie
thousands and thousands."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, postage paid, on receipt of six cents,
or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers,

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price
six cents.

F—A LECTURE on the Nature
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Seminal weakness or Supernatator-
hea, induced by self-abuse: Involuntary
Impulses, Impotency, Nervous Delirium, and
Impedimenta to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental & Physi-
cal Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admir-
able Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectively removed without
medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, bougies, instruments, rings, or
cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once sur-
er, and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a Boon to
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Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
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"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers,

CHAS. J. G. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS. CALICOES, DOMESTICS &

Just Received and For Sale by

WOODWARD

June 8, 1867.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE
POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

F—All the Cooking for a year
can only be done with
Kerosene Oil, or Gas,
with less trouble, and at
less expense, than by any
other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is
guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it

Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
111 PEARL STREET N. Y.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Great Improvement in Sewing Ma-
chines. Empire Shuttle, Cork Motion
Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise-
less in action. Its motion being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine. Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. A
gentleman wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT
OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher Esq.:—Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in years past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of compensation imposed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your superintendence—services which none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily,
tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly
journal South of the Potomac and Ohio
rivers and the 30 deg. 30 min. parallel of lat-
itude West of the Mississippi, to publish this
advertisement twice, and send to me at New
York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-
ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-
cure cheaper printing paper for our Southern
journals, that I shall have the fullest infor-
mation regarding the sizes of paper used by the
several publications, and I can procure it in
no other way than by requesting particular
attention to the need of sending copy of
the publication with the bill.

I desire it is twice to provide against mail
failures, and that they be postpaid to secure
post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,
Box 5039 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R.R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 say d
24 hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1867,
Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma

daily, (except Sunday) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain

(except Sunday) at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain

(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (ex-
cept Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice.

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

Will arrive at Blue Mountain Tues-
days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with

buses to Montgomery and Mobile, and with

the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vi-

kingburg, New Orleans and the West.

At Blue Mountain, they connect with Tay-
lor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of Coaches from thence

to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on

Western and Atlantic Railroad \$1.12 per

E. G. BARNEY, Sup't & agent for Lessee.

June 9, 1867. JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,
Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee,
DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 23d, 1866. JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

Jacksonville Republican.

Republican.

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCT. 19, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1594.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

What the whole Northern Press says of the Elections.

The World's special says: The friends of the Administration are confident of important changes in the Cabinet, to be followed by a wholesale decapitation of under officials.—The President will take a stand which will astonish the country. Thomas Ewing and E. Corning are mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury. Seward will probably send his resignation from Auburn, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson is spoken of as his successor.

The same paper editorially says:

The elections are an indignant and unanimous veto upon the policy of the party in power.

The Herald's special says:

There are all manner of rumors regarding Cabinet changes. It is probable that some changes will be made before the session of Congress, but none yet been determined upon.

The same paper, editorially says:

The recent elections do not denote democratic victories, but that the republican element of the country has stepped aside to rebuke its leaders.

The N. Y. Times' special has good authority for the statement that the President has announced that, in view of the recent elections, he would make some changes in the Cabinet.

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The proposed serenade was peremptorily forbidden by the President.

Editorially, the same paper says:

The vital principles of genuine democracy will march on through seeming defeats to inevitable and conclusive triumph, through whatever trials of inconsistency, the great party will move right on to arduous but inevitable achievement of equal rights for all.

The Journal of Commerce, editorially says:

The republican leaders vainly thought they could lead the whole nation to the consummation of the wildest and most unconstitutional projects, but the more thoughtful of the mass refused to follow. If the elections do nothing more than divide the parties more equally, and thus check party arrogance, the effort will not have been lost.

The Sun says:

The masses of the Northern people desire a reconstruction policy giving security against further rebellion, and are opposed to the spiteful schemes of the republican extremists. Through the elections they have spoken, and if the republican party would save itself further reverses it must cast overboard the vagaries of certain leaders.

The Danville (Ky.) Advocate says:

Owing to the continued dry weather, our farmers in this section of the State have not been able to prepare their ground for sowing wheat etc., and it is now getting too late to commence, even if we should have a change in the weather. But few hogs will be fattened for the market here, compared with last year. There is a marked decline in beef cattle, and a very general disposition on the part of bidders to get rid of the stock now on hand.

The Great Drought.

The Sandusky Register has the following in regard to the great drought that is desolating Northern Ohio:

Never, in the memory of the living, has Northern Ohio suffered such a drought as is now prevailing. For nearly three months hardly anything to be called a shower has fallen in this part of the Reserve. Everything in the way of foliage is parched, blackened, and covered with dust. Cisterns long since went dry, and now nine-tenths of the wells are nearly exhausted. In some cases cattle are driven six miles to water, and for ten miles back from the shore people depend upon the lake for water. Last week water was hauled from the lake at Sandusky to Bellevue twenty miles by

railroad, inland. In some localities water hauled a great distance is sold by the pailful, for cooking and washing purposes. The dust fills the air and creeps everywhere. It steals through the window blinds, and sits through the roofs, covering furniture with a coating of grit, and worrying the life out of housekeepers, who stand dueling brush in hand, looking in despair on the strangled flood of dust. The lake alone seems to be unaffected by the prolonged dryness; but if rain be much longer delayed we shall expect to hear of vessels aground in the midst of Lake Erie, and yawl boats stranded in the mud in our deepest harbors! The great drought reaches from Rochester, N. Y. to— in a belt of about two hundred miles in width.

The way the Whites and Blacks were swindled.

Barbour County.—A great many negroes had the idea that unless they went to Clayton and voted they would be fined fifty dollars and otherwise punished, and we heard of one instance of a negro man getting up out of a sick bed and starting for Clayton, although entirely unable to travel, saying to those who remonstrated with him that he had better do that than be fined fifty dollars and otherwise punished. So fully impressed were they with this idea that no amount of assurance from their white employers could convince them of the contrary. Many of them went to the polls armed, and a four mile wagon loaded with muskets was carried to the public square at Clayton, we suppose for the benefit of those who did not have arms in case of an emergency.

Buford News.

Lee County.—It was curious, and to the philosophic mind none less instructive to observe the League subs. how faithfully they performed their parts in drilling and marching this mortified mass. The column pressed up and closely guarded; there was agents whose business it was to go up and down the line to see if the negroes all had Radical tickets. Some tickets that negroes had in hand were taken away and others placed in them. Men were heard to tell the negroes not to open nor allow others to open the tickets given them, but to vote it just so. Others were heard to use threats to the negroes what would be done with them if they did not vote as they were instructed.

Instances are known of negroes voting twice, once for themselves and once for Jim, who could not come. Many, many of the creatures went from the poll, declaring that they did not know how they voted, nor who they voted for. Once in the "bull pen" their agency and responsibility passed into other hands.—*Opelika Recorder.*

Russell County.—Our report on yesterday of the votes given in was essentially correct. The total number polled was 1800, only 2 of which were given by whites. The number registered in the county, before the registers made their late revision, was 3422. We do not know how this number was affected by the revision.

All the ballots, it is said, were closely scrutinized by white Radicals, and in many instances the tickets which the freedmen were carrying to the ballot box were taken from them and others substituted. The complete control of most of the negroes by a few Radicals who took them in charge was thoroughly disgusting. They never were so entirely subject to the will and control of their old masters.—*Col. Sun.*

GOOD BYE RADICALISM!

The Mail's dispatches, received late last night, announces the gratifying intelligence that the Democrats have achieved a glorious victory in Ohio and Pennsylvania. This news sounds the death knell of Radicalism and the Congressional usurpation policy.

Radical papers of Cincinnati admit that negro suffrage has been defeated in Ohio by 50,000 majority, and concede that the Democrats have carried the Legislature as well as elected their Governor. Colonel Swayne should immediately return to Ohio and reconstruct his native State!

The Democrats have also carried Pennsylvania by 9,000 majority. The Republican majority in this State last year was 17,000. This is a glorious victory for the Democrats; and the Conservatives of the South can truly send greetings to their friends in the North and West.—*Montgomery Mail.*

The Atlanta Intelligencer, of yesterday, referring to Mrs. Lincoln's "deserted" condition, suggests as very appropriate a donation of "ten more acres of land" by the dir-eating majority of the City Council of that city.

The New York Herald says that "there is not a single great soldier of the country, there never was a corps commander in the Army of the Potowac who was not a Democrat before the war."

CHOICE HOTEL, BROAD STREET, ROME, GA. J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo free of charge, Aug. 25...if

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID" "STARCH POLISH" "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID" "INSTANT PAIN ANESTHETIC" "Good Samaritan's Liniment" "Silver Solution," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE 1000 Agents Wanted, Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed, the right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose catalogue for full description and illustrated control of territory given. Address, NEW YORK Manufacturing, 27 Park Row, New York.

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BLAST PIPES,

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SUGAR MILLS, &c.

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ROLLING MILLS,

BLAST FURNACES,

RAILROADS,

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CASTINGS

Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive
and Car Axles;

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For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our works and have new and improved Machinery and Tools. RAIL-ROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MIXING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well.

We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done out of our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

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July 21, 1866.

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depend upon the lake for water. Last

week water was hauled from the lake at

Sandusky to Bellevue twenty miles by

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

THE PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which has made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections, Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat, Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

THE SELF-RAKE REAPER,

justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

THE HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Re

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1867.

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For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75
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Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLER, with BOOGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

To Administrators and Executors,

Administrators and Executors who desire to publish notices of Grant of Letters, and Sales of Land and other property, in the *Republican*, can do so as heretofore. Such publications are required to be made, signed, and paid for by themselves, and not by the Judge of Probate—consequently they are not “official patronage,” and not affected by Gen. Pope’s order 49.

The attention of cotton planters is especially invited to the very favorable through rates of freight on cotton from Greensport and Gadsden to Charleston and New York, by the Coosa Steamboat Line, the advertisement of which may be found in this paper. Arrangements have been made, whereby parties can apply to the assessor with the weight and mark of his cotton and get a permit to ship and tax paid at destination, the party shipping returning to the assessor Bill Lading. These would facilitate very much shipments of cotton if the people were notified of it at the time; the assessor gives the permit, he also furnishes the party with the necessary tags.

Capt. Woodruff and John M. Wyly of this county have pamphlet copies of new regulations for shipments of cotton, containing all necessary instruction.

Cotton Seed Wanted.

We will give one year’s subscription to the Jacksonville Republican for every 15 bushels of cotton seed delivered.

The attention of persons having business in the Courts, is invited to the law card of Mr. H. L. Stevenson, in another column.

No day is yet appointed for the Alabama Convention. It is supposed it will take place about the 1st of November.

STRANGE, YET TRUE.—That the female community in all sections, are grunting, suffering and lingering with so many diseases and ails peculiar to their sex. Is there no balm for them? Is there no relief from so many female complaints and irregularities? Is there no Uterine Tonic to relieve these female distresses, to strengthen the feeble, to remove obstructions, to quiet the nervous, to restore, arouse, adorn and beautify the female sex? Yes, we have that medicine, and it is Dromgoole & Co.’s English Female Bitters.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 9th inst., after reporting the defeat of the negro suffrage amendment in Ohio by a large majority, says: “It will require great audacity, after this, for an Ohio man to talk about imposing negro suffrage upon other States which have a hundred times more negroes than we have.”

It is worthy of remark that gold fell instantly the recent Democrats successes became known. The vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio has gone far toward inspiring confidence among the people, and will have no inconsiderable effect in the revival of trade and business throughout the country.

Synopsis of the Negro Election.

By reference to the tabular statement of the recent Ethiopian election held in this State by a military officer, it will be seen that thus far, out of 160,000 registered male adults, or 200,000 actual male adults, 4,472 have voted against a Convention. The law required that half of the registered male adults, 80,496, should vote on the question of calling a Convention. Thus far, 79,963 have voted on the question. The few counties to be heard from, white counties, will not increase the vote for Convention by more than 3,000. It is still doubtful whether the Convention will represent a majority of the registered male adults. We are willing to pledge Col. Swayne our head for a football that his bogus Constitution will never touch bottom.—*Montgomery Mail*.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an able and very influential radical paper, says the Congressional plan of reconstruction has failed because “it tried to circumvent the will of God,” in the matter of conferring political power upon the negroes.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The pardon of R. M. T. Hunter, recently published, was written soon after the close of the war. His expressions of approval apply to Johnson’s and not the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Revenue receipts to-day \$392,000; for the week \$2,500,000; for the fiscal year \$64,814,000.

Gen. Sherman is visiting his daughter in New York.

Gen. Schofield returns to Richmond to-morrow.

In a drunken row between stage passengers and escort, at Cameron crossing, on the Santa Fe road, three men were killed.

Franklin Pierce was serenaded at Concord, New Hampshire, on Wednesday night, and said:

“I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are not party triumphs; the people have risen in their majesty, with a consciousness of their power, and disregarding party lines and party organizations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else, they are in this, that the white race, our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo-Saxon people—are still to be the controllers of State on this continent.”

The gubernatorial result in Ohio cannot positively be known until Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—There were 46 yellow fever interments up to 6 o’clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Yesterday’s midnight Paris dispatches state that affairs in Italy are becoming grave. It is believed that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi.

The efforts of Victor Emanuel will soon cease on the frontier, and Rome will be proclaimed a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Money easy at 7 Gold closed firm at 44%.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—The case of General Imboden is exciting some interest. He applied to be permitted to register under the President’s last amnesty proclamation, upon an oath to support the constitution, but was rejected. He now intends to apply to the U. S. District Court for a mandamus to compel the registering officer to register his name. In case the court refuses to grant the writ he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the reconstruction act, and thus determine what virtue there is in the pardon accorded by the President to the excluded classes.

The U. S. Deputy Marshal seized the British bark *Mulhall*, of Nova Scotia, at City Point to-day, to satisfy a claim of the mate. The captain resisted the seizure, was very impudent, and threatened the country with English vengeance. He telegraphed for advice to the English consuls at New York, Norfolk and Richmond, but was finally pacified, and yielded to the law.

Gen. O. Brown, Chief of the bureau, has received a letter from Norfolk explaining the troubles on the Taylor farm. The negroes have been allowed to remain there up to this time unmolested, although Taylor was pardoned more than a year ago. He has been endeavoring to get them off, but they have persistently refused to leave. A few days ago a party went out, accompanied by an agent of the bureau to try to persuade them to leave, offering them places on Gen. Wise’s farm, which is still in the hands of the Government. The negroes assembled together, and through their spokesman refused all offers of compromise, declaring that the President had no right to pardon Taylor, and that they would remain on the farms and defend what they considered their property against all comers.—Steps will be taken to eject them by civil process. There has been no outbreak as yet, and no armed demonstrations made. The conference was a peaceful and bloodless one; but it is feared that troubles will grow out of it, and blood may be shed before the squatters will leave.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The North German Gazette says it is perfectly convinced of the sincerity of Napoleon’s desire for peace.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—Gen. Canby and staff leave for Columbus to-morrow to consult with Governors Orr and Worth.

It is reported that a party of negroes tore up the track of the South Carolina railroad last night at Hopkins, near Columbia. The train was thrown from the track and the cars robbed.

CABLE NEWS.

Great activity prevails in the Toulon Naval Arsenal.

Garibaldi has issued another address urging the Italians as a nation to arm.

Mazeni has issued a manifesto urging the patriots of Rome to rise and proclaim a republic.

If presed, the Pope will take refuge in Bavaria.

Skirmishing on Papal territory continues. Reports are conflicting, both sides claiming the advantages. No very important conflict has occurred.

Monati Garibaldi drove the Papal troops into Monte Maggiore.

Three hundred Garibaldians who blocked the road to Monte Liberal were driven away.

The New York Times concludes an editorial with, “But we are inclined to think that the Northern States will not

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Treasury Department has advised of the death of D. B. Renfroe, recently suspended from the Collectorship of the 4th Texas District.

L. D. Evans, recently appointed collector ad interim will succeed him.

A number of prominent Southern railroad men are here seeking an extension of time for payments due to the Government.

A special dispatch claims Hayes’ election in Ohio by 3,000 majority.

Revenue receipts to-day \$447,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has advised favorable to peace with the Indians. They will all be represented at the grand council, and they promise to send out no more war parties.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—Gen. Schofield returned yesterday. His visit to the capital will not change the plan of reconstruction in this State.

MOBILE, Oct. 14.—Four interments from yellow fever to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks excited, but lower since the last board.—Money 7 Gold 44%.

MOBILE, Oct. 14.—Cotton in good demand; sales 1,500 bales; receipts 1,021 bales; market closed firm at 16 to 16½ for middlings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There are one hundred and thirty military and many treasury officers here and elsewhere waiting for the subsidence of the fever, to proceed to duty in the fifth military district.

Resolutions were introduced in the Tennessee Legislature favoring Grant’s nomination and abolishing the cotton tax.

The democrats have gained three State Senators in Iowa, and 10 000 votes. The republican majority is 20,000.

No Cabinet changes unless the Secretary resigns peremptorily, which is improbable until after the New York election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The State Department has advices from Malta, to Sept. 20th. The cholera had appeared there.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says Shars wood’s majority is seven hundred and forty-four.

The republicans have fifteen majority on joint ballot.

Revenue receipts to-day \$310,000

Beauregard had an interview with Grant to-day.

Generals Ord and Pope are expected here to-morrow.

The Herald contains the following analysis of the Ohio elections:

At the election for Congressmen in Ohio last year, the Republicans carried sixteen out of the nineteen districts in the State. The Democrats elected their candidates in the 5th, 12th and 13th districts; the latter by a majority 271, which Columbus Delano, the defeated candidate, is now contesting.

At the election on the 3d inst. the democrats carried twelve out of nineteen districts, and came within 100 votes of carrying two or three others. In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2,652 to 5,264 in the 5th district, and from 3,210 to 6,002 in the 12th district, while in the 13th district, which is being contested, the democratic majority increased from 271 to 1,849.

In every republican district the majorities are cut down immensely.

In the 7th district, which gave Hon. Samuel Sherlabarber 2,171 majority last year, the radicals escaped with a bare majority of 95 at the recent election, while in the 13th district the majority was reduced from 1,852 to 62.

In the 2d district the radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1,000 votes. Gen. Carey, his successful opponent, although personally in favor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing it upon any State, and pledged himself to the democrats to oppose any measures looking to the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the blacks, either in the North or South.

He may therefore be regarded as an opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. The most significant feature about the districts is the resolution in the tenth.

This district is represented by Mr. J. W. Ashby, the member of Congress who brought in articles of impeachment against the President.

As will be seen the republican loss is 2,010, giving the democrats a majority of 124 in the District.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Col. Gilbert, who was implicated in destroying an Arkansas printing office, has been fined \$1,000 and reduced to a captaincy taking rank at the foot of the list.

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The New York Times concludes an editorial with, “But we are inclined to think that the Northern States will not

surrender their own rights quite so completely as they have consented to the overthrow of those of the South.”

Changes in the Cabinet.

The Nashville *Gazette* of the 12th inst. says that Senator Paterson, the President’s son-in-law, stated publicly Wednesday night that Ex-Governor Seymour will succeed Seward. From a similar source it is learned that Frank P. Blair, Jr., Gen. McClelland and Gen. Ewing are named for the War Office.

Mr. Johnson has failed to make the use he wished of Gen. Sherman.

For Secretary McCulloch’s place are several names mentioned. Messrs. Black and Cowan are mentioned as the representatives of Pennsylvania.

New York prefers and will ask for the Treasury Department, and will give the State Department to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Howard is expected to be assigned to a command in Texas or on the plains, and Judge Holt is to be disposed of in the same way.

The Clerks in the Department who still remain true to their Radical principles are very nervous,

and fear discharge.

This is but the first installment—the balance we will pay next year by giving Ohio to the Democracy by 50,000 majority. The election of Sam Cary is the first gun in favor of the people’s plan of paying off the National debt. Town, city and county will take it up, emblazon it on their banners, and carry it triumphantly over the heads of the bonded and bank aristocracy.

We introduce to our friends our old game cock, who has been absent for some years, but of late has frequently appeared.

It will be seen, this morning, that he looks game, and exceedingly well pleased over the promising aspect of political affair.

The South.

According to Radical geography, the South is in the Union for some purposes and out of the Union for others. The Southern States are.

“States” when the votes or the action of States is needed, and they are simply Territories when their own rights are to be regarded.

They are either States or they are not.

The Executive, the Legislative, and the

Judicial branches of the Government have repeatedly recognized them as states.

It is too late now for a miserable Congressional faction to affect to treat them otherwise. So says the *National Intelligencer*.

Elections Returns.

There is some doubt as to who is elected Governor of Ohio. The Radicals last year had a majority of 47,000,

and now it will require the official returns to determine which party has

elected the Governor. The Legislature is conceded to be Democratic.

Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by a small majority.—*Rome Courier*.

MARRIED—Oct. 15th, 1867, at the residence of Mr. H. A. Ears, Jacksonville, Ala., by the Rev. D. F. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL BOSTOCK, of Columbus, Ga., to Miss MARY ALICE EARS, of Philadelphia, Penn.

WILL practise in the Courts of Calhoun



P O S T R Y.

MY FATHER.

BY HENRY B. JACKSON, OF GEORGIA.

I

As die the embers on the hearth
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death watch in the
wa!

I see a form in yonder chair,
That grows beneath the waning light,
There are the wan, sad features—there,
The pallid brow, and locks of white!

II.

My Father! when they laid thee down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast
And left thee sleeping all alone,
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,
I know not why I could not weep—

The soothing drops refused to roll,
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul!

III.

But when I saw thy vacant chair—
Thine idle bat upon the wall—
Thy book—the pencilled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all;
The tree beneath whose friendly shades
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth!

IV.

And thought, while countless ages fled,
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat, thy book unread,
Efaced thy footprints from the sand—
And widowed in this cheerless world,
The heart that gave its love to thee—
Torn, like a vine, whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree!

V.

Oh! Father, then, for her and thee,
Gushed madly forth the scorching
tears,
And oft, and long, and bitterly,
Those tears have gushed in later
years;
For, as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to learn that love is found,
Alone above the stars with you.

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beech-nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow
leaves,
And the rainy west winds calling
The swallows from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet funeral hymn
On the oak tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

White Trash No Whar?

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

Mr. EDITOR:—There was a little "scene" occurred on the Saturday evening's train of cars from Buffalo to this city worth mentioning. You know ladies like "scenes," and so I enjoyed it. The cars at Buffalo were very much crowded and so remained until we reached Rochester. On taking my seat I noticed, just in front of me, on the right, a man of perhaps sixty years of age, whom I will designate as Mr. Bondholder, occupying a whole seat; opposite him, on the same side, was his wife; and on the left and opposite them were their two daughters, young ladies of perhaps twenty and twenty-two years, each also occupying a whole seat. With these exceptions the car was crammed.—Shortly after all were comfortably seated, a gentleman came in whom I recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of our city, though he probably did not know me, and whom I will name as Mr. M. Finding no vacant seat except these, he took a stand opposite the seat of one of the young ladies. The cars started and sped on for miles and miles, and Mr. M. still stood in his place, reading a newspaper, by the light of the overhanging lamps. One of the ladies spoke to her father and told him "it was too bad for that gentleman (pointing to Mr. M.) to stand up when there was so much room in the four seats they occupied." Old Bondholder replied loud enough for Mr. M. to hear, that "he can find a seat in one of the other cars!" About this time the cars stopped, and a couple of swarthy negroes, black as ebony, came in, one of them quite drunk, and very profane; not finding a vacant seat they took a stand in the front end of the car, keeping up their swearing and cursing about not finding a vacant seat.—Mr. Bondholder got up and turned over the top of the seat, and went forward to where the niggers were standing and politely invited them to come back and take his seat. They accepted the invitation and took the seat. Half an hour afterwards we arrived at Batavia, and the two Samboes got out. Mr. Bondholder turned over the seat again and occupied it himself afterwards. Not long afterwards he got it into his head that his daughters wanted two seats, one of which Mr. M. occupied, and he got up and asked Mr. M. if he would give up his seat, and this is their colloquy:

Bondholder.—"Will you let these young ladies have your seat?"

Mr. M.—"No, sir!"
Bondholder.—"There are other seats that you can occupy just as well!"

Mr. M.—"That may be so, but it makes no difference. Any Puritan thief who invites me to find a seat in another car, and the next moment give up his own seat to a couple of swearing, and drunken negroes is entitled to no consideration or respect from a gentleman! I prefer to retain my seat, sir, and you can sit down."

Bondholder.—"Perhaps you do not know who you are addressing?"

Mr. M.—"Oh, yes, I do; I have never seen you before, and hope never to see you again; but when you tell a white man to find another seat or another car, and invite a drunken negro to occupy your own seat, I have no hesitation in classing you among the thieves and robbers who have plundered and are still robbing the people and the Government of their means under the guise of religion."

Bondholder.—"Where do you live?"

Mr. M.—"Syracuse."

Bondholder.—"What is your business?"

Mr. M.—"It is to ascertain the names numbers, and the extent of the rascality of Republican thieves."

Bondholder.—"Well, you are rather bold."

Mr. M.—"Not at all, sir, they only are bold, like yourself, who will steal and plunder the government or their neighbors under the guise of loyalty and philanthropy."

Bondholder.—"I wish you would talk lower."

Mr. M.—"Certainly; but I thought it important that the passengers in this car should understand your true character as a negro philanthropist and Republican thief; and I want you to sit down and let honest people rest and keep quiet."

The old fellow sat down, and did not speak afterwards—at least not until I left the cars at Syracuse.

Yours, &c., LIZZIE.

"MA, has your tongue got legs?"

"Certainly not, but why do you ask this silly question?" "Oh, nothing, only I heard pa say your tongue was running from morning till night, and I was wondering how it could run without legs—that's all."

A MAN in this city has got so deep into debt that not one of his creditors has been able to see him for six months.

"My drums cannot be beat," says a musical dealer's advertisement. What are they fit for?

A Ben Butler is to row a race in Boston harbor. Put he indomitably devies a rumor, which had arisen from the fact that he was to use "spoon-oars," that he is the Ben Butler.

Before you speak of the absent ask yourself the three following questions: Is it true? Is it useful? Is it kind?

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

H. G. NOBLE.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

J. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

SPUN COTTON;

FOR SALE;

At Wholesale and Retail;

BY

E. L. WOODWARD.

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock,

and shall need every dollar that has been

promised me at this time. I hope therefore

that none will fail to meet their engagements

promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds

and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

Bearding.

FIVE or six young men, who may wish

to go to school or study a profession, can

be accommodated in a private family in this

place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-

wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half

or more taken in produce at the market price.

For further information enquire at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE, AUGUST 10, 1867.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-

houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,

Cherokee, Bienville, St. Clair and DeKalb, in

the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-

sions of Alabama.

LIVERY AND SALE

STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also transact horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times pre-

pared to accommodate promptly those who

may desire their assistance, and therefore so

licit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his

profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public

Square,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1867—If.

Wheat Wanted.

100 bushels of Wheat wanted, for

which the market price will be given

in cash, delivered at Woodward's or Carroll's.

S. D. McCLELLAN.

June 9, 1867. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

E. G. BARNEY,

June 9, 1867. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

John Foster, Wm. H. Forney,

Foster & Forney,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,

Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee,

DeKalb, and the Supreme Court of the

State.

Dec. 23d, 1867.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week

in every month.

Room, the same

formerly occupied

by him on the

north-west corner

of the Public Square.

Empire Shuttle Sewing

Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Family and Manufacturing Pur-

poses.

Agents wanted. Address.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

To the Afflicted.

D. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-

ses a new system of cure in place of the

stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life.

He can be consulted at any time in Jackson-

ville, personally or by letter, giving name of

the person, whether over or under 30 years of

age and the disease. He cures cancers, worms,

ulcers, scrofula, pines, diseases of the lungs,

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 31. NOV. 26.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

I've Been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks' mind their business more,
And mind their neighbor's business less.

For instance, you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And other follies mock.

I've been thinking if we'd begin
To mend our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faulted enough at home to mend—
It may be so with others;
It would seem strange, if it were not,
Since all mankind were brothers

Oh! would that we had charity,
For every man and woman,
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know to "err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother,
And as we journey down life's road,
"Do good to one another."

Conflict and Conquest.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble:
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely—strong or weary,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Perish "policy" and "cunning!"
Perish all that fears the light!
Whether losing, whether winning,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no party, sect or fashion;
No "leaders" in the fight;
In every word and action,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no lovely forms of passion;
Friends may look like angels bright;
trust no custom, school or fashion,
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Simple rule, and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward might,
Star upon our path abiding:
"Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from me, and look above thee;
"Trust in God, and do the right."

ADOPTED.

"It's very strange," muttered Blanche Penroy, slowly weaving together the wreath of scarlet autumn leaves with which she was decorating her broad brimmed strawhat.

She made a beautiful picture, sitting there all alone in the mellow glow and color of autumn woods, the shawl drooping from her shoulders, and the sunshine lighting up her auburn curls with glittering threads of gold, while upon the fallen tree trunk that formed her impromptu seat lay a tiny bunch of grasses and autumnal flowers. She was transparently fair, with purple tangles of veins in each waken temple, and a faint pink bloom on her cheek, while her eyes, large and grave, tender expression of an infant.

"Yes, it is very strange," went on Miss Penroy, musing with herself. "I know so little about him—I have only known him ten days—yet, when he spoke about leaving Elm Point last night it seemed as if all the sunshine were going out of the world for me. O, Blanche!" she added, leaning forward and apostrophizing the tan face mirrored in the glen stream at her feet. "Is it possible that you've allowed yourself to fall in love with that tall, black-eyed young Southerner? Ten days ago I had never seen him, and now!"

The roses mounted up into her cheek as she wondered within herself whether Mr. Evering cared for her.

"I wish I knew," she muttered aloud. "Knew what?" demand a calm voice, and Mr. Gilbert Evering took up a bunch of grasses on the log, and coolly seated himself beside her—a straight handsome man, with brilliant, dark eyes, rather irregular features, and deep color glowing through his olive skin.

Blanche demurely looked up at him—she was not to be taken by storm thus easily.

"Whether it will rain to-morrow, for our picnic. I want to wear my white India muslin."

"Oh, pic-nic! I had forgotten that when I spoke of leaving to-morrow. Of course, though my presence or absence will make no great difference."

A dreary comfort for a girl of nine-

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCT. 26, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1595.

scarlet and brown-spotted maple leaf required a great deal of adjustment in the ribbon of her hat.

"Blanche—shall I go or stay?" "Just as you please, Mr. Evering, of course."

"No; just as somebody else pleases. Yes or no! And I foeward you, and yes means a great deal."

"How much does it mean?" questioned Blanche, half archy, half timorously.

"Everything!"

"Then you may stay!"

"My Blanche—my little white daisy!" he whispered, bending his stately head over the slender hand that lay on the autumn leaves. And Blanche felt that in the golden stillness of that October dell, she had turned a new page in the book of life!

She was very, very happy, and all that day she seemed to be walking through the bright mysteries of a dream. But alas, that shadow should always follow sunshine in this world of ours.

"I'm not disposed to be unreasonable, Blanche," said Gilbert, in a whisper, as he arranged her white shawl for her, amid the merry tumult of the picnic ground, "but I do think you have waifed quite often enough with that puppy, Birmingham!"

"Jealous, already, Gilbert!" taunted the girl, flushed and rosy with the triumphs of her beauty, and the irresistible instincts of coquetry. She colored crimson.

At the same instant young Birmingham came up.

"May I have the pleasure of this polka with you, Miss Penroy?

And Blanche, defiant and wilful, and little jived, answered:

"Yes."

And glided away with her plump hand on Walter Birmingham's shoulder. Gilbert had no business to be so unreason-some!

His grave, stern face rather startled her as he came once more to the rustic seat of twisted boughs, when the string band music was silent, and Mr. Birmingham had gone to bring her a glass of iced lemonade.

"Gilbert! why do you look so cross?"

"Because I have reason I am sorry you pay so little attention to my wishes, Miss Penroy."

She drew herself up haughtily. "You are beginning to dictate early, sir!"

"Have I not the right?"

"Nothing of the sort, Mr. Evering."

"Be it so, Blanche," he said in a voice that betrayed how deep the arrow rankled in his bosom. "I give up the right now and henceforward."

Bianca was startled. She would have said more, but Walter Birmingham was advancing toward her, and when next she had leisure to look around Gilbert was gone from her side.

"What have I done?" she thought in dismay. "I'll see him this evening and coax him into a good humor once more. He surely can't be vexed at me for an idle word like that."

Ah, little Blanche, it is not the well considered sentence that does all the harm in this word—it is the idle word!

"Such a charming day as we have had, Mrs. Traine," said Blanche, as he came up the steps of the b-tl piazza, smiling and radiant as if the worm remorse was not gnawing at her heart.

"That, of course," said the blooming matron, who was reading in an easy chair under the shadow of the vines—"But what sent Mr. Evering away in such hurry?"

"Sent him away?"

"Yes, by the evening train. He came home, packed his things and drove away as if there was not a moment to lose. I am very sorry; we shall miss him so much."

Blanche went slowly up stairs, and sat down at her window, looking out at the purple glow of the evening landscape as if it were a featureless blank. So he was really gone away, and by her own folly she had lost the priceless treasure of Gilbert's Evering love.

"And I cannot even write to him, for I do not know his address," she thought with clasped hands and tearless eyes. "Well, it is my own fault and I must abide the consequences as best I may."

Blanche Penroy went home from that gay summer, lounging place sadder and a wiser woman; and the November mists dropping over the brick and mortar wilderness of her New York home had never seemed half so dreary to her as they seemed now.

"I shall be an old maid," thought Blanche, walking up and down the fire-light darkness of her own twilight drawing rooms, with her dimpled hands clasped behind her waist.

"I never care for any one now as I cared for—Gilbert; and I dare say I shall keep a cat and get fond of green tea, and scandal, and sewing circles. Of course, though my presence or absence will make no great difference."

A dreary comfort for a girl of nine-

She rang the bell with an impatient jerk.

"Are there any letters, Sanderson?"

"One ma'am; it came by the evening post about five minutes ago."

"Light the gas, then, and give it to me."

Blanche sat down by the fire and opened the letter, suppressing a yawn.

"Black edged—and black seal! So poor Mrs. Marchmont is gone at last!"

It was from the executors of Penroy's distant cousin, formally and briefly announcing her death, which had taken place in one of the West India Islands some months since; but of which "the melancholy news," as the letter ran, had only just been received. It was not entirely unexpected, as Mrs. Marchmont had, for some years been slowly fading out of the world, a victim to hereditary consumption.

"Leaving one child, a son," slowly repeated Blanche, leaning her cheek on her hand and looking down into the fiery quiver of the white hot coals.

"Poor little fellow! he must feel nearly as desolate and lone as I do! Only I have one advantage—I have at least a sufficiency of this world's goods, and this orphaned child must be thrown penniless—and alone on his own resources, for if I remember right, Mrs. Marchmont forfeited all the wealth of her first marriage by her second alliance with the poverty-stricken lawyer, whose death plunged her into such bitter mourning. That was a genuine love match, yet how much grief and trouble it brought with it! leaving one child, a soul? Why should I not adopt the stray waif, and make it a business of my life to cherish and comfort him? I have no object in existence, here is one that Providence itself seems to point out to me."

Once more she rang the bell, with a fresh color glowing in her cheeks and a new light in her eyes.

"Bring in my writing case immediately, Sanderson, and get ready to take a letter to the post as soon as possible!"

The old servant obeyed, wondering at his mistress' unwonted energy, and yet well pleased to see some of her animation returning.

"She do look more like herself tonight, do Miss Blanche, than she has for a long time," he said to his housekeeper, as he came down after obeying her summons. "I only wish Miss Blanche would take a fancy to some nice, proper behaved young man; it doesn't seem now right that she should live all by herself in this big house so forlorn-like."

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"I shall be an old maid," thought Blanche, walking up and down the fire-light darkness of her own twilight drawing rooms, with her dimpled hands clasped behind her waist.

"Yes, ma'am," said Sanderson, stolidly.

The apparition of a great unruly boy trampling with muddy boots on the velvet carpets and haunting the house with ball and marbles, and lung-splitting halloes, did not possess the charms to Sanderson's eyes that it seemed to his mistress. And even patient Mrs. Brown remarked with species of exasperation, that "she didn't see what put this freak into Miss Blanche's

Saturday was a day of hail and tempest, and softly falling snow, and by five o'clock the drawing rooms were lighted, and the crimson silk curtains closely drawn, to exclude the stormy darkness without. Six times within the last fifteen minutes had Blanche Penroy looked at her watch, as she stood by the fire waiting to hear the returning carriage wheels. She was dressed in a rich China-blue silk dress, with pearl pin and ear drops, and a little point lace at her throat and wrists, and the color in her cheeks, and the golden glimmer in her bright hair, made her unconsciously very fair to look upon.

"Oh, I hope—I hope he will like me," thought Blanche, with the instinctive yearning for love that comes to every woman's heart as the door opened.

"He's the young gentleman, Miss," said Sanderson, with a half suppressed sound between a laugh and a snort.

But instead of a child seven or eight years old, a tall apparition stalked in, something over six feet high, with a black moustach, and merry hazel eyes, brimming over with mirth. For an instant Blanche stared at him as if she could hardly credit the evidence of her own senses.

"Gilbert?"

"Exactly. You wanted to adopt me, and here I am."

"No, but Gilbert—"

"Yes, but Blanche!"

You are not Mrs. Marchmont's son."

"I am—by her first marriage. And though I am by no means the penniless infant you seemed to suppose, as half my father's wealth comes to me, I am quite willing to be adopted—particularly as you are not married to Walter Birmingham."

Blanche struggled between tears and laughter, uncertain which could best express her feelings. But Gilbert Evering drew her tenderly toward him.

"If you adopt me, dearest, it would be for life. Nay, do not hesitate—in happiness has been already too much a misery of trifles. You will not regret your offer!"

"Well, after all," said Blanche, dejectedly, "all I wanted was some body to love and care for and—"

"And I shall do very well in the capacity eh?"

And Sanderson, who had been diligently listening at the door, crept down stairs to inform Mrs. Brown that they were going to have a new master.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons,

Announces to the public that he has and is receiving a very superior stock of Drugs, medicines, chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, Lamps, also Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds and feels confident that he can please all of his Alabama Customers and Friends that will call on him or send their orders. Recollect he may be found at his old commodious stand No. 3, under the Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

It is an UNUSUAL REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three PILLS.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance,	\$3 00
For 6 months,	1 75
Terms of Advertising.	
One square of ten lines or less, first insertion,	\$2 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.	
Annunciation of Candidates,	\$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.	

D. M. FULLWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

To Administrators and Executors.

Administrators and Executors who desire to publish notices of Grant of Letters, and Sales of Land and other property, in the *Republican*, can do so as heretofore. Such publications are required to be made, signed, and paid for by themselves, and not by the Judge of Probate—consequently they are not “official patronage,” and not affected by Gen. Pope’s order 49.

Cotton Seed Wanted.

We will give one year’s subscription to the Jacksonville Republican for every 15 bushels of cotton seed delivered.

Latest Arrival.

Our friend J. M. Carroll has just received a nice accession of new goods to his stock, and having purchased late in the season is prepared to furnish his customers and friends as low as the *lowest*. He still has No. 1 chewing tobacco at the reduced price of 50cts a plug. Give him a call.

An Earnest Appeal.

Gen. Pope’s Order 49, taking from our paper and all others of like political characters, all the official patronage of civil officers, has thrown us entirely upon our resources from indebtedness for former work, to sustain our paper until “these calamities be overpast.”

We are suffering from this vital stab at the liberty of the press, and unparalleled proscription for political opinion’s sake, because we have advocated the cause of Constitutional liberty, and the rights of the people against military despotism. Will they suffer our paper to be crushed by withholding what is already due? We confidently hope and believe they will not. If but a large proportion of those indebted to us for subscription, will come forward within the next month and settle up, which would be but a small matter to them individually, it would in the aggregate afford us ample relief. Could not, also, many of our present patrons, by a little effort, get at least one other good paying subscriber. Friends, we think we have a right to ask this at your hands; and we shall see whether there be none left to aid those who are made to suffer loss for their adherence to principle.

It is our purpose, commencing with this number to increase the amount of reading matter, and leave no effort unused to make our paper still more interesting and valuable to its patrons.

STRANGE, YET TRUE.—That the female community in all sections, are grunting, suffering and lingering with so many diseases and ailments peculiar to their sex. Is there no balm for them? Is there no relief from so many female complaints and irregularities? Is there no Utterine Tonic to relieve these female distresses, to strengthen the feeble, to remove obstructions, to quiet the nervous, to restore, arouse, adorn and beautify the female sex? Yes, we have that medicine, and it is Drongole & Co.’s English Female Bitters.

Repeal the Cotton Tax.

The present farming year has been a disastrous one, and it is within reasonable bounds to say that very few planters have cleared expenses. The ravages of the army and boll worm reduced the cotton crop one half. The decline in cotton, is even worse than the short crop, and added to all this, is the 2½ percent collected on every pound of cotton. These things combined make Southern planters carry heavier loads than any class of agricultural people—Some of the Republican papers are beginning to see the injustice of the cotton tax, which at last is a bounty to New England Manufacturers, and are urging Congress to make its repeal one of the first measures acted on at the November Session.

The Chicago Tribune (Radical) has come to the conclusion that this tax, besides being hard on the producer, is detrimental to the general interests of the country, and “more than all injurious to the negro.” It arises in favor of the

the tax was doubted by the Congress that enacted it. This is the view taken by so many prominent papers and men that the usually well informed Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier believes that the tax will be abolished at the next session, and that a bounty to encourage its production will be granted. It is now apprehended at the North that the tax and the uncertainty of negro labor will destroy the system of cotton growing upon large plantations, and that, if so, its production will be greatly diminished.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Charge d’ Affairs from Hayti was received at the State Department to-day.

Revenue receipts to-day \$224,000.

The New York Post’s special says that six of the nine members of the Judiciary committee favor pushing on the impeachment.

The Boston Post’s special says the President expresses the determination to resist suspension during the trial, should the emergency arise.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 18.—In a well authenticated conversation, the President expressed himself to the following effect regarding the impeachment: He apprehended that the radical leaders would become more desperate than ever, and hesitate at nothing to accomplish their revolutionary purposes. Referring to suspension before conviction, he says he will resist with all the powers the Constitution furnishes for its own protection. In the Cabinet there must necessarily be a change, and before the meeting of Congress a change would be made. He will neither consult now, nor be governed by party cliques, but will draw around him men of ability, nerve and patriotism.

Aluding to Gen. Sherman, he says he will be here between the 10th and 17th of November, in ample time for the discharge of any duty, however responsible, which may devolve on him.

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 18.—There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Receipts of customs for the week, ending the 12th, amount to \$2,938,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a demand for reclamation on persons from whom the Treasury has recently received about \$80,000 worth of alleged counterfeit seven-thirty notes. The Department claims that in the course of business the understanding always is that United States notes are thoroughly examined here; but they are at the risk of the parties transmitting them. Should parties refuse to make satisfactory counterfeits noted, the Secretary will take advice of the Attorney General in order to determine his action.

Revenue receipts to-day \$254,000.

Archbishop Spaulding arrived on the steamer *Persia*.

Meeting of the Convention.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DIST., (Georgia, Alabama and Florida.) Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1767.

General Orders, No. 76:

Whereas, By General Orders, No 50 from Headquarters, dated August 31, 1867, an election was ordered to be held in the State of Alabama, on the First, Second and Third days of October, 1867, at which election, in pursuance to an act of Congress, entitled “An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,” and the act supplementary thereto, the registered voters of said State might vote for a Convention, or “against a Convention,” and for delegates to constitute the Convention in case a majority of all the registered voters should have voted on the question of a Convention.

Whereas, at an election held in pursuance of said order, and in conformity with said acts, there were polled on the question of Convention, votes to the number of ninety-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (95,866,) being more than one half of one hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirteen (165,813,) the whole number of registered voters in said State, including those registered during the five days mentioned in said order; of the whole number of votes polled on the question of Convention, ninety thousand two hundred and eighty-three (90,283,) being a majority of the same, were cast for a convention.

And, Whereas, At said election the following named persons were elected delegates to said Convention from the respective election districts in which they were chosen:

From the First Election District—Gustavus Horton, Albert Griffin, Alfred F. Buck, John Caraway, Ovid Gregory.

From the Second Election District—Mark D. Braford, Stephen Moore.

From the Third Election District—Augustus W. Jones.

From the Fourth Election District—Samuel S. Gardner, Wm. Jones.

From the Fifth Election District—R. M. Johnson, R. Deal, J. C. Jolly.

From the Sixth Election District—David Lore, H. C. Russell, Thos. Diggs.

From the Seventh Election District—W. H. Black, James Falmer, L. S. Latham, B. F. Royal.

From the Eighth Election District—Jas H. Howard.

From the Ninth Election District—C. A. Miller, N. D. Stanwood, W. M. Buck-

From the Tenth Election District—R. M. Reynolds, J. H. Burdick, A. L. Morgan.

From the Eleventh Election District—James M. Jackson.

From the twelfth Election District—Luther R. Smith, J. J. Gilder.

From the Thirteenth Election District—George Ely, Washington Johnson.

From the Fourteenth Election District—Littleberry Strange, J. J. Martin.

From the Fifteenth Election District—H. C. Semple, James P. Stow, Charles W. Buckley, John C. Kester, Peyton Finley.

From the Sixteenth Election District—B. F. Safford, D. E. Coon, J. Silsby, A. Strother, J. Hatcher.

From the Seventeenth Election District—Pierce Burton, Charles W. Dustin, J. Wright McLeod.

From the Eighteenth Election District—Simon Brunson, Benjamin Wolfe, B. Fordy, Benjamin Inge.

From the Nineteenth Election District—John H. Head vs Samuel Landen.

From the Twentieth Election District—B. W. Norris, C. H. Cabott, John L. Alexander.

From the Twenty-first Election District—J. H. Speed, G. W. Graves, Thomas Lee.

From the Twenty-Second Election District—W. T. Backford, B. S. Wheeler, James K. Greene, Charles Hayes, B. Alexander.

From the Twenty-Third Election District—Taliaferro Towles, Early Greathouse, Timothy J. Russell.

From the Twenty-Fourth Election District—J. F. Hurst.

From the Twenty-Fifth Election District—James R. Walker.

From the Twenty-Sixth Election District—Jesse W. Mahan.

From the Twenty-Seventh Election District—Joseph H. Davis.

From the Twenty-Eighth Election District—Arthur Bingham, George P. Plowman, Thomas Adams.

From the Twenty-Ninth Election District—E. W. Peck, H. McGowen.

From the Thirtieth Election District—J. F. Grant*, J. H. Awtry.

From the Thirty-First Election District—H. J. Springfield.

From the Thirty-Second Election District—W. A. Walker.

From the Thirty-Third Election District—J. F. Morton.

From the Thirty-Fourth Election District—J. W. Wilbrite.

From the Thirty-Fifth Election District—W. T. Ewing, W. C. Garrison.

From the Thirty-Sixth Election District—George J. Dykes.

From the Thirty-Seventh Election District—Alfred Collins.

From the Thirty-Eighth Election District—W. A. Austin, C. O. Whitney.

From the Thirteenth Election District—S. F. Kennaner.

From the Forty-Eighth Election District—Thomas H. Peters, B. O. Masterson.

From the Forty-Second Election District—A. J. Applegate, Columbus Jones, LaFayette Robinson.

From the Forty-Third Election District—Jas. W. Stewart, Daniel H. Biagham, James T. Rupier.

From the Forty-Fourth Election District—William Skinner, H. H. Russell.

It is ordered, That the persons above named do meet in Convention, at Montgomery, Alabama, at the Capitol, on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, 1867, and proceed to frame a Constitution and Civil Government for the State of Alabama, according to the provisions of the Act above referred to, and that when the same shall have been so framed the said Constitution be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of said State as further required by law.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Army

* Mistake—O. L. Steed was the other delegate.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat states that a widowed lady named Blankenship who lived in Allen county, Ky., lost her husband about two months ago, leaving her with the care of three children. On the 16th ult., while washing at a branch near her residence, her two eldest children (boys) were bitten by a rattlesnake. Their screams attracted her attention and she ran to their assistance, finding one already dead and the other barely able to relate the circumstances. In her excitement she had let her little girl justable to walk, and while she was with her boys, this child fell into the wash-tub, and was drowned. Thus within a few minutes was every child she had taken from her.

Petroleum a Cure for Hog Cholera.

The following letter published in the Hartsville Vedette communicates very important information:

Editor VEDETTE: It has lately been

ascertained by an undoubted test that

petroleum oil in its crude state is a cer-

tain cure for hog cholera.

A very wor-

thy and reliable citizen of Jackson-

ville, Tennessee, Parson Thadious C.

Quarles, has lately applied the above

remedy with complete success. I re-

ceived my information from him in per-

son, and can rely upon and vouch for

every word he says. Parson Quarles,

some days ago, having on hand about

125 head of hogs, they were attacked

by the cholera in its worst form.

Every one of his hogs that took the disease

died, and his valuable stock of hogs

were being just swept away by the dread

disease. The parson had heard from

some one that petroleum oil was a reme-

dy for the disease and came to the con-

clusion to give it a trial.

BLANK DEEDS,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE

esboro Landing where some of the Spring Creek Oil in its crude state was stored, preparatory to being sent to market, and procured one gallon of oil and carried it home. When he arrived at home several of his hogs were affected with the disease. He put some of the oil on corn and fed it to them. At the next feeding his hogs that were sick seemed to be better. He fed them in this way three or four times, and the result was that every one of his hogs that were sick when he commenced applying the remedy, got well and not one has taken the disease since. His hogs, he informs me, are now all healthy and sound, and doing well. I give this information to the public because I regard it important. It is worth a trial to say the least of it.

Respectfully, etc.,

R. A. COX.

For the Republican] DOWN THE RIVER.
BY FRED JEFFERSON.

Lifts, but a river,
Upon whose tide we mostly glide.
Over the tide we swiftly sail,
Onward we glide before the gale;
Mournfully now the winds do wail,
Down the river of time;
Threatening clouds above us rise,
Hiding from view cerulean skies,
Down the river of time.

Storm upon storm comes o'er our way,
Bringing to us a sad, dark day;
Shutting from view our hope's bright
ray.

Down the river of time;
Pilgrims are bowing weekly round,
Looking above, where hope is found,
Down the river of time.

Fearful, with awe our hearts now fill,
Faithful, we yield to God's own will,
Christ, to the deep, speaks: "Peace, be
still!"

Down the river of time;
Seas become calm, the storm is past,
Thankful and safe we feel at last,
Down the river of time.

So smooth, we drift once more,
Beacons of light hang just before;
Wrecks, here and there, lie on the shore,
Down the river of time;

Many who launched out on the wave
Faithless, have found a dark, deep
grave,

Down the river of time.

Thus, upon life's dark mystic tide,
Tempests will come our hopes to hide—
Faith in our Lord must be our guide,
Down the river of time;

Thus if we pray, when faint and weak,
Strength will He give to all who seek,
Down the river of time.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 21st, 1867.

The Issue Involved in the Ohio Contest.

In forming an estimate of the significance of the Radical loss of nearly fifty thousand votes in a single year in Ohio, it is necessary that we should understand the issues upon which the contest for power there was joined. A few weeks ago, we republished Mr. Pendleton's introductory speech. Below we give an extract from a very able address delivered at McConnellsburg, Ohio, Sept. 27th, by Hon. D. W. Vortex, of Indiana, only regretting our inability to reproduce the whole speech.

Selma Messenger.

After an able and exhaustive analysis of the infamous policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, which was decided in the strongest possible terms, Mr. Vortex said:

"Having thus discussed the Congressional policy in some of its features, let me discuss it in another which presents itself with great force to the laboring, tax-paying men of this country. You have got this policy; it is a fact fixed upon the country. You have negro suffrage under it throughout the South; you have negro supremacy in many of the States, and these principles are spreading to the State of Ohio. Now, if there is a Radical here, or in the State of Ohio, who looks upon this policy with approval or simply with indifference, let me ask him if he is aware of how much it is costing him in money, in dollars and cents? There are many things that look well in the abstract, but if they should prove to be very expensive their appearance would materially change. You may be in love with this Congressional policy, but do you know how much expense it is to the country? The bill is rendered to you, and you pay it. The tax-gatherer comes and gives you the account and tells you to settle it. He receives it. What is the tax-gatherer's bill upon the nation? The Congressional policy requires a standing army covering five military districts, to enforce negro suffrage at the point of the bayonet. That's the use made of the standing army. Who pays for it? Here comes in the point for the Radical tax-payer. You have got negro suffrage, yes, and you pay for it."

The standing army makes negro suffrage throughout the South, and the standing army cost you money. "Well," says one, "how much? We hadn't thought of that?" Let me tell you in a quiet way. In his last report, the Secretary of War estimated that the expense of the army this year would be about \$285,000,000. I was in Congress long enough to know that all such estimates are always under instead of over, and, instead of \$285,000,000, we may safely conclude that taxes to the amount of \$300,000,000 a year will have to be collected to support this standing army, with which to enforce the Congressional policy of reconstruction in the South. Three hundred millions of dollars is an immense sum of money—you can hardly estimate how much. During Mr. Buchanan's administration, and when he had the Mormon war upon his hands, the whole expense of the government was about \$35,000,000 a year for all purposes, for civil purposes as well as military—but little more than one-fourth of what the single item of Congressional polity now costs this people. Yet a storm was raised against Mr. Buchanan, and the country was stirred to a degree of excitement never till that time known, because it was said he was profligate and was spending too much of the people's money. Mr. Wade, Mr. Sherman, and the rest of the politicians of Ohio, how is this thing? Tell the people

sum to carry out this policy. A policy will carry itself if it is just and right. You are paying this to elevate the black man, to enfranchise him to give power to him, to send him to Congress to make laws for you. You are not only thus degrading yourselves, but you are foot-ing the bill at the same time. But this is not all. This black race is so wise that it ought, in Radical estimation, to govern the country; so wise that it ought to vote here in Ohio; so elevated and so loyal that it must control States; and yet, in the same breath, it is admitted that you must feed and clothe the negro out of your pockets, by supporting the enormity called the Freedmen's Bureau—a part of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. This is a measure that taxes white laborers to feed and clothe black loafers. The Freedmen's Bureau is costing the people of this nation \$65,000,000 a year. Add this sum which you pay to clothe and feed this inferior race in idleness while it does the voting, to the \$80,000,000 that sustains the standing army to protect the negro in the right to vote, and you have the sum of \$365,000,000 a year for the Congressional policy. There are just 365 days in a year, and million of dollars a day is the tax-gatherer's bill for the benefit of the negro of the South.

Nothing can add to or diminish the strength of this statement. It is the truth, the ever living truth, that I am proclaiming in the ears of a tax-ridden and much abused people. He who cannot dig living out of the face of the earth, deserves not a living upon the bosom of his mother earth; and if the black man cannot work for his food and clothes I will not say, let him starve for we would feed him in charity, but it is not a supposable case that he cannot work. He can work; he is said to be a "man and brother." I will go with the radical part of the way, and agree that he is a man, and has thews and sinews and stout bone and muscle, and can work as well as the white man. No Freedmen's Bureau was made to assist you pioneers of Ohio when you came here fifty years ago. You came here with your wives, then young and blooming, when the wilds of Ohio were unbroken. No Freedmen's Bureau helped you along; you toiled for your bread. How changed are affairs now.

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New Sewing Machine.—We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Bliss & McCathorn, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," & comes nearer bearing what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any lady using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will call through the country, and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the *Advertiser* will receive the co-operation and support of those interested.

The politics of the *Advertiser* are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

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REID & SCREWS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned and re-opened his office at No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confined to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 1, 1867.

Bargains, Bargains.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are earnestly requested to give him a call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after awhile. You have doubtless known it after the case. "Come and let us reason together."

D. P. GUNNELS.

sand six hundred millions of dollars is an immense sum of money, amounting, according to an estimate I saw the other day, to large sum to each voter, and then for each man, woman and child in the United States. I will not go into these minutiae. You will ask me how these men received your notes. When your currency was deranged, and, in order to induce the people to purchase these notes, a law was passed by which they should pay no taxes upon the government bonds that they held. The deranged state of the currency enabled them to buy these bonds at rates of from forty to sixty cents on the dollar. If to-day the people should repudiate the entire public debt—which I am not for, but opposed to—the bond-holders, by the interest they have already received, would be paid nearly, if not quite, all that the bonds originally cost them.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Voorhees was that the bond-holders should pay taxes upon their bonds.

If they will not submit to taxation, what then am I for? I am then for doing what all nations have had to do before, that is, to reduce the rate of interest. Our debts bear an average interest now of six per cent. I am for reducing it to three per cent., if no further. One half of your interest shall go to you bond-holders, if you won't pay taxes. If you won't pay taxes, we won't pay interest. We will send you only half of what you send for instead of all of it. What do you think of that, then? That is a way of lessening the burden just one half.—If they won't submit to that and keep the power, there comes another method by which this thing can be done. Let us commence paying their bonds as they fall due, in the same kind of money that they make you take for whatever you own in this world.

Hemlock Leather & Kerosene Oil.—Any person wishing to purchase a good article of Hemlock Leather and Kerosene Oil, can do so by applying to J. M. Carroll, west side of the public square.

Several varieties of Dromgoole & Co.'s valuable Medicines can now be obtained at the Jacksonville Drug Store.

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F O S T E R & F O R N E Y.
TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for.
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of state affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction,
Read the fascinating stories
Faithfully inserted weekly:

Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you—
From our grocer, from our butcher,
From Sam Taylor paper-maker.
From our land lord—lots of others,
From the man who takes the letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam, the rowdies call him.
From them all there comes a message—
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
“Please to pay us what you owe us.”

Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam, the rowdies call him.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of our old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us;
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from us?
Would you taste a peasant's slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us payment—send us payment,
Send the payment that you owe us!

THE MEETING.

I met her in the quiet lane
One Sabbath morning early;
The sun was bright, although the rain
Still glittered on the barley.
The lark was singing to his mate,
The wild bells chimed their warning,
We paused awhile outside the gate,
We lingered till it was too late
To go to church that morning.

THE KIND-HEARTED TANNER.

The following incident is so beautiful and touching, that it should be read by every household in the country. It develops the true, active principles of kindness. How many a man, making his first step in crime, might be redeemed by the exercise of this sublime trait in the character of the kind-hearted Quaker.

Wm. Savery, an eminent minister among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade. One night a quantity of hides were stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor called John Smith. Next week the following advertisement appeared in the county newspaper:

“Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of this month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to take this false step, the owner will keep the affair secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring peace of mind!”

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention, but the culprit alone knew who had made the kind offer. When he read it his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid knock, and when the door was opened, there stood John Smith, with a load of hides upon his shoulders. Without looking up, he said:

“I have brought these back Mr. Savery; where shall I put them?”

“Wait till I get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee,” he replied, “then thou wilt come in and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee.”

As soon as they were gone out, his wife prepared some hot coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn, she said:

“Neighbor Smith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thee.”

He turned his back towards her, and did not speak. After leaning against the fire-place in silence for a few moments, he said in a choked voice:

“It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have felt very badly about it. I'm sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am. But I took to drinking, and then to quarreling. Since I began to go down hill everybody gives me a kick. You are the

hand. My wife is sick and my children starving. You have sent them many a meal. God bless you! but yet I stole the hides. But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief.”

“Let it be the last, my friend,” replied Wm. Savery. “The secret lies between ourselves. Thou art still young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time. Promise me thou wilt not drink any intoxicating liquor for a year, and I will employ thee to-morrow on good wages. Thy little boy can pick up stones. But eat a bit now, and drink some hot coffee; perhaps it will keep thee from craving anything stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become easy. When thou hast need of coffee, tell Mary and she will give it to thee.”

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to be composed he bowed his head on the table, and wept like a child. After a while he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with the friendly words, “Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me.” John entered his employ the next day, and remained with him many years, a sober, honest and steady man. The secret was kept between them; but after John's death, William Savery sometimes told the story, to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

“I'm a gone sucker,” as the boy said when he was weaned.

“I never shot a bird in my life,” said a friend to an Irishman, who replied: “I never shot anything in the shape of a bird, but a squirrel, which I kill with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned.”

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? They want carrying out.

A laborer in an ice house down East, was killed by a large lump of ice falling on his head. Verdict of the jury—“Died of hard drink.”

I want you to explain the points of the compass. Bobby, what is the highest latitude known?

The highest latitude known is that which Bill Jones allows to his feelings when waltzing with our Bets.

“Now, what is before you, John?”

“The north, sir.”

“And what behind you, Tommy?”

“My coat tail, sir.”

“Joseph, where is Africa?”

“On the map, sir.”

I mean on what continent, the eastern or western?

Well, the land of Africa is on the eastern continent, but the people all of 'em are down South.’

How do the American people live?

By drawing.

By drawing what—water?

No, sir; by drawing their breath.

Come here, Billy, and tell me what the four seasons are’

Pepper, mustard, salt and vinegar; that is what ma seasons with.

Geography class dismissed.

H. G. NOBLE.

SELLER OF

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the “Home Comfort” as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing

business above McClellan's store, west

side of the public square. A good lot

of materials on hand, and work done with

despatch, and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

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